The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,686. New Series.] BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	Rs. 52 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town including postage	„ 28 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town including postage	„ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town including postage	„ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	„ 7 12
Back Numbers	„ 0 4
	„ 0 8

As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4 0
Repetition	„ 2 0
First insertion, each line	„ 2 0
Second insertion	„ 0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	„ 1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

STILEMAN.—At Aden, on the 23rd December, Mrs. Stileman, wife of Captain William Cranghtor Stileman, 15th Regt N. I., and youngest daughter of the late John Gibbard, Esq., of Shambrook House, Bedfordshire.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in February.

MESSRS. GREEN'S Passenger Ship WALMER CASTLE, 1064 Tons Register, CHARLES ORMSBY, Commander, has excellent accommodation for Families, and carries a Surgeon. For further particulars, apply to WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 18th December 1863.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail the first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, GEO. J. HARLEY, R. N. R. Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodation, with a Piano, Library and a Stewardess.

For passage apply to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(Calling at Veraval, Powebunder, and Mandavee if sufficient inducement offer.)

THE S.S. "PIONEER," J. T. GOLEY, Commander, will be dispatched as above on THURSDAY the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

THE STEAMER "MAHARAJ" TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer "MAHARAJ," from Bombay to Cochin on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January 1864, at 4 P.M., returning from Cochin on Thursday, the 28th January 1864, and arriving in Bombay on the 3rd February. The *Maharaj* will call at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.

For Passage and Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, Bombay, 11th January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON & CO.'S, Captain MAIN, from Bombay to Surat every Tuesday, and from Surat to Bombay every Friday, until further notice.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th January, 1864.

STEAM TO VERAVUL AND POREBUNDER.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOS. ELLIS, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 14th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Deck Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at noon.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLON, Commander, will start for the above Port on THURSDAY, the 14th instant at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, or to DAVERCHUND ATHARAM.

Bombay, 12th January, 1864.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing Steamer VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, will sail for the above Port, THIS DAY, the 13th instant at 3 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Confidence*, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after having left the Ship's Deck.

R. MCKELLY, Commander Ship *Confidence*.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A desirable BUNGALOW, at Matheran, furnished. For particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns.—Apply to MASCARENHAS & Co.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to MANCKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, the splendid floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 34 by 24 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Verandah, with a magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONCRIEFF & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January next, at 5 P.M.

J. WRAY, Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 29th December 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

MYJEE FAIR.

DURING the ensuing Fair at MYJEE, a temporary Station will be opened there, and from Monday next the 11th Instant, until further notice, Goods and Passengers will be booked from Bombay and Byculla and all Stations on the North Eastern Line to Myjee and vice versa.

Special Tickets will be issued between the above mentioned Stations, but Passengers wishing to proceed to Myjee from any other Station can book to Kussara and rebook from Myjee.

The fares for Passengers and rates for Goods will be as under :—

	Passengers. 1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Bombay to Myjee	14 7 6	7 3 6	3 6 3
Byculla to Myjee	14 7 6	7 3 6	3 6 3

(Exclusive of Conveyance over the Ghaut.)

Goods.

From Goods, in Europe Station or Custom House, to Goods Shed (if central to the Railway Company in Bombay or Byculla)	Bombay to Myjee Per Indian Maund.	Byculla to Myjee Per Indian Maund.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	0 11 3	0 11 3
Ditto (if not central)	1 3 9	1 3 9
Cutting	0 1 3	0 1 3

Further information can be obtained on application to the Goods Agent at Bombay or Byculla.

J. BROUGHTON, General Manager.

General Manager's Office, Bombay, 9th Jan. 1864.

NOTICES.

WANTED A COMPETENT READER for this Office. None but those well acquainted with the duties need apply.

WANTED COMPOSITORS FOR THIS OFFICE. Liberal wages will be paid to competent hands.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—One 10 inch Dummy Level with a compass Tripod stand and legs, complete, also a Staff.

Address E. G. R. and Co., *Bombay Gazette*.

LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS.—With Stand, Spare Stones, and Materials complete specially adapted for Office use. Price Rs. 300.

ROGERS & Co., CHEMISTS.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of Mr. SALOMON DAVID in our Firm ceased from the 11th instant. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Forbes Street, 31st December 1863.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY, LIMITED.

CALL OF Rs. 250 PER SHARE.

AT A MEETING OF DIRECTORS held on the 23rd instant, it was resolved that a Call of Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty) per share be made payable at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON & Co. on or before the 15th January 1864.

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

24th December 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the Second Issue of Shares of this Bank, is made payable on the 15th day of January next; and a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the 15th day of February 1864, at the Bank office Rampart Row.

Interest will be charged at rate of 12 per cent. per annum upon the unpaid Calls, and any Shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified dates will be subject to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 4th December 1863.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE will be held on TUESDAY next, the 19th instant, at half-past 2 P.M., to consider the following Subjects :—

A Gold Currency for India.

The Report of the Sub-Committee on damaged Piece Goods.

The Proposal to ascertain the Periodical Stocks of Piece Goods.

The Railway Terminus Question and to ballot for new Members.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,

H. BROOKE, Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 12th January 1864.

NOTICE. — BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Such Shareholders as have forfeited their Shares in the terms of this Company's notices in the public papers may reicem the same by payment of interest at 9 per cent. from 28th December to 9th January 1864, and 15 per cent. from the latter date to date of payment; provided the said Call is paid before or on the 20th instant; after which date, the Shares on which such Call is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, will be absolutely forfeited, and will be disposed of in such manner as the Directors may think fit.

By order of Directors,

A. CUMMING, Secretary.

Bombay, 11th January 1864.

NAVIGATION AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.—The undersigned (who holds a Master's (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)

Superintendent Bombay Marine.

Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)

Master Attendant.

Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)

Superintendent Floating Batteries.

Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.

Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required.

J. WILLIAMS,

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1864, at the Dockyard at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the Marine Schooner "AUGUSTA," built of Teak in 1853, coppered and copper-fastened.

Burthen old measure	114 39/94 Tons.
Length between perpendiculars	75 Feet.
Breadth moulded	18 Feet.
Ditto Extreme	18 Feet 6 Inches.
Depth of Hold	7 Feet 10 „

10 Tons of Cast Lead ballast.

Further particulars can be learnt on application at the Marine Storekeeper's office.

Terms of Sale. The sale of the vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government.

A Deposit of 10 per cent., is to be immediately paid down at the time of Sale and good security given by the Purchaser for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days, after the acceptance of the offer by Government or the deposit will be forfeited, and the vessel resold at the risk and loss of the first Purchaser.

The Purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs or Town duties, as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

J. MULLALY, Offg. Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay Marine Storekeeper's office, 28th Dec. 1863.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Verbal Tenders will be received at the office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P.M. on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1864, for the execution by contract of the several new Foras Roads over the Flats, viz. :—

1. From the Sewree Road from the Byculla Bridge towards the Worlee Hill as far as the Circle on the Flats.

2. From the Circle to Sumboo Mahadew's Pagoda, Worlee Hill.

3. From Byculla Bridge to the Elphinstone Road and from thence to Mahim Woods.

4. From Mahaluxmee to the Circle on the Flats.

5. From Tardeo to the Circle and from thence to Parell Road.

The estimated cost of these Works is about five lacks of Rupees (5,00,000.)

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be executed, plans and descriptive account of the work in question will remain open from the 4th proximo until the day of sale for inspection in this office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent., will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Letter to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

C. WHITE, for Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 24th December 1863.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Tea Plantations and Factories in Kumaon and the Deyrah Dhoon are offered for sale at the upset prices specified. Tenders will be received by William Jameson, Esquire, Superintendent Botanical Gardens, North Western Provinces, Sharunpore, until 31st October 1864, and the highest offer above the upset price will be accepted.

1st. Hawalbaugh in Kumaon, forty-six miles from the plains, and six miles from Almorah. The Plantations, (including the two small Nurseries, viz., Kupeenia and Lodtchmaissur in the immediate neighbourhood of Almorah) consists of about one hundred acres of land planted with tea.

These are on the Estate there are large slated houses; numerous slated offices; a large slated factory; two large slated godowns; a slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

2nd. Ayar Toli in Kuttyeor, Kumaon, distant about 80 miles from the plains, and about 40 miles from Almorah.

There are on the Estate a slated house; a slated factory; and a large slated godown; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete for tea operations, and in working order.

The Plantation consists of about 1,200 acres of land, of which about 35 acres are planted with tea, two hundred acres of cleared land fitted for tea planting, and the remainder covered with pine, &c. forests, the timber of which is well adapted for making tea chests, &c.

The yield of the two Estates last season was lbs. 14,700 of tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds.

The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 17,000 of tea and 1,800 maunds of seeds.

These two Estates will be sold in one lot, in fee simple, free of all demands on account of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of rupees.)

A small portion of the Plantation of Ayar Toli, named Bincolie, belonging to the Temple of Nagnath, will bear an annual rental of Rs. 24 (twenty-four rupees) per annum.

This land is leased in perpetuity from the Temple of Nagnath on this rental.

3rd. Bhuntpore in Kumaon, 10 miles from the plains, 12 miles from the Sanatarium of Nynee Tal, and 30 miles from Almorah.

It is about 1,300 acres in extent, of which about 100 acres are under cultivation with tea. The remainder consists of pine and oak jungle, and barren rocks.

There are on the Estate a slated house; slated factory; godowns; slated barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c. The stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order. The yield last season was lbs. 2,255 of tea and 135 maunds of seeds. The yield this season may be estimated at lbs. 5,000 of tea, and 250 maunds of seeds. This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue at an upset price of Rs. 25,000.

4th. Kowlaghir in the Deyrah Dhoon, distant two miles to the West of the town of Deyrah. It consists of 330 acres of which about 280 acres are under cultivation with tea, and the remainder adapted for tea cultivation. Through the property a branch of the Beejapore Canal runs.

There are on the Estate three bungalows; an extensive packs tea factory; two large packs godowns; a barrack for Chinese tea manufacturers, &c., and the stock and block of the factory are complete, and in full working order.

The yield of last season was lbs. 16,000 or tea, and 1,400 maunds of seeds. This season the yield may be estimated at lbs. 20,000 of tea, and 1,600 maunds of seeds.

This Estate will be sold in fee simple, free of all demands of Land Revenue, at an upset price of Rs. 2,00,000 (two lacs of Rupees.) The Plantations will be transferred to the purchasers on the 1st November 1864, on or before which date the purchase money must be paid at the Chief Treasury, Calcutta.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

R. SIMSON

Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

NOTICES.

ALL DEBTS owing to BASSETT & Co. to be remitted to Mr. WM. WALKER, G. I. P. Railway, Bombay.

1st January, 1864.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battan, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Warree Bunder.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE.—A small quantity of superior rich and dry LISBON, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of LEGGATT & Co.

Rampart Row, 23rd December 1863.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, expected early in March.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints, at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Rampart Row, 1st October 1863.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage	1854	Rs.	32.
2 Do. do.	do.	1853 „	26.
2 Do. do.	do.	1850 „	38.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler and Co., London :—

Champagne, in case containing 1 doz. each.		
Mosselle, do. do.	1	„
Sherry, do. do.	3	„
Claret, do. do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes	½	„

In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz. each.	
Sherry, do. do.	3	„
Brandy, do. do.	1	„
Old Tom, do. do.	1	„
Whiskey, do. do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

TOD HEATLEY & Co., of London—WINES, &c., for sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod Heatley & Co.		Rs.	35 per doz.
Do. do.	do. Brand, a Crown.		28 „
MOSELLE, superior Sparkling, extra st. quality Brand R. Tod and James			35 „
Do. fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown.			28 „
SHERRY, very dry, White Seal			25 „
Do. superior OLD AMONTILADO, Black Seal			28 „
BRANDY, fine Old Pale			32 „
Do. do. Brown			32 „

January, 1st 1864. COUPLAND & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above Firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—

	Per doz.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40 0
Do. „ a Crown	„ 30 0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	„ 21 0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	„ 40 0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	„ 36 0
Do. Fine Brand a Crown	„ 30 0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	„ 36 0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	„ 20 0
Do. Amontillado, Yellow Seal	„ 30 0
Do. Golden, Do.	„ 26 0
Do. Dry and Light Pale White Seal	„ 26 0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	„ 30 0
Claret Light Capsule,	„ 15 0
Do. Yellow Seal	„ 23 0
Do. Red Do. Pints	„ 17 0
Do. Do. Quarts	„ 32 0
Port, Black Seal	„ 26 0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	„ 34 0
Do. Brand a Crown	„ 24 0
Old Tom, Red Seal	„ 18 0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	„ 18 0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders on usual terms.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received, ex *Bentinck*, the following SELECT WINES, from the well-known house of ACRAUD & WORTHINGTON of Dublin :—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs. 40
Do. MOSELLE, do.	do.	„ 36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	„ 30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	„ 28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	„ 26
PORT, Old, very superior	do.	„ 30
GUINNESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	„ 8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine	do.	Rs. 28
RED HERMITAGE, Beaujolly	do.	„ 22
St. GEORGE, Do.	do.	„ 22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	„ 24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	„ 20
Do. do. do.	do.	„ 16
Do. do. ST. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	„ 15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	„ 25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned : CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co. at	Rs. 36	per doz.	quart
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	„ 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	„ 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	„ 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	„ 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	„ 36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg at	Rs. 30	per doz.	quarts.
Sparkling Moselle 1st quality	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	„ 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	„ 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	„ 25	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils aine	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	„ 30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	„ 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	„ 30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1853 Aug. Miller & Co.	„ 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hermocant	„ 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	„ 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	„ 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

WINE, SPIRIT, AND BEER PRICE LIST,

SHERRIES—

Black Seal	Amontillado	per dozen	Rs. 36
Red	Pale Dry	„	„ 30
Bronze do.	Good Dinner Wines	„	„ 24
White do.			
Brown do.		„	„ 22
Yellow do.			
MADEIRA, very old		„	„ 42

PORT—

Black Seal—Matured Fruity.	Quarts	„	„ 30
Do. Do.	Pints	„	„ 15
Red Seal	Quarts	„	„ 24
Do.	Pints	„	„ 45

CLARET—

Chateaux Margeaux		„	„ 34
Do. Leoville		„	„ 28
St. Julien		„	„ 22
Medoc		„	„ 16
Do.		„	„ 9

CHAMPAGNE—

Superior quality, Grisler's	Pints	„	„ 45
Do. Do.	Do.	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	Cunliffe	„	„ 45
Do. Do.	Do.	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	De St. Marceaux & Co.	„	„ 41
Do. Do.	Do.	„	„ 24
Do. Do.	A. De Paul's	„	„ 40
Do. Do.	Do.	„	„ 24

HOCK—

Sparkling and Still	Deinhard and Moselle and Jordan	„	„ 30
HOCK		„	„ 20
MOSELLE			
NOYEAU, VERMOUTH, ABYSINTH.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	Quarts	„	„ 21
Do.	Do. Pints	„	„ 12
CURACOA		„	„ 42
MARASCHINO		„	„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY	Pints	„	„ 18

SPIRITS—

Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30		„	„
RUM	Fine old Jamaica	„	„ 20
GIN—OLD TOM	S. Booth & Co.	„	„ 21
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	„	„ 12
HOLLAND GIN in Square Bottles		„	„ 24
KINAHAN'S L. L. WHISKEY		„	„ 21
ORANGE			
BITTERS, in Stopped Bottles	Quarts	„	„ 18
Do. Do.	Do. Pints	„	„ 10
CHERRY CORDIAL	Do. Pints	„	„ 14
GINGER BRANDY	Do. Pints	„	„ 11
Do. Cordial	Do. Quarts	„	„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's Beer in Quarts and Pints Country bottled.

Bass's Beer by Cameron and Saunders Quarts and Pints.

Tennent's Beer in Quarts and Pints.

Aitkins Falkner's Beer in Quart and pints.

Allsopp's Beer by F. Friend and Co. in Quarts and Pints.

Gunness's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

Barclay Perkins and Co.'s Stout in Quarts and Pints.

Tennent's Stout in Quarts and Pints.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE.

BATHS. BATHS, BATHS. Athenian Hips, Sitz, Canadian, and Foot Baths.

Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.

Travelling „ with Covers and Straps.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.—TREACHER & CO., (Limited,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

HOMŒOPATHIC PREPARATIONS.—Messrs LEATH and ROSE have sent to the undersigned general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt or Liver Complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co., (Limited)

Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland.

VEGETABLE SEEDS.—In packets containing choice selections of 10 and 20 varieties received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.) Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians and with invariable success.

The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla, and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.—LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickered Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 7 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qts., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (Limited.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

TO MESSES AND OUT-STATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited),

Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DEVISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

Carte de Visite Portraits of the Royal Family and distinguished persons of all nations; also large Poetry Albums, Scrap Books and Portfolios, Stereoscopic Company's Exhibition Stereoscopic Slides in great variety, and Stereoscopes. Exhibition Photographs (large size.)

A large collection of Views Cartede Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.

TREACAER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

BISCUITS of sorts in large size and small size tins—

Mixed.
Ginger Tunbridge.
Rich Arrowroot.
Plain „
Coffee „
Cracknell.
Fancy Cracknell.
Desserts.
Vanilla.
Maccaroons.
Ratafias.
Victorias.
Fancy Machine.
Queen's.
Picnics.
½ Abernethey.
¼ Captain.
Traveller's.
Cabin.
Spicenuts.
Ginger Nuts.
German Snaps.
Biscuit Powder.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, best MATCH BALLS, by DUKE, CARPENTER, and PAGE.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps.
Leg Guards.
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by DUKE.
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut.
Foils and Masks.
Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head.
Hunting and Riding Whips.
Elastic Riding Belts.
Boxing Gloves.
Foot Balls.
Quoits.
Swimming Belts.
Gentlemen's Riding Belts.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,

No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle and Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.

Plain and Colored Crinoline and Straw Bonnets.

Boys and Infants Caps of every description.

Alexandrina Curls in human hair.

The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.

Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.

Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.

Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.

Colored Chintz and Jacconets.

Rich Black and White Glace Silks.

Colored Checked Silks.

Rich Silk Robes for Evening.

Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.

Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.

Black and Colored Silk Velvet.

Fine French Muslins.

Colored French Lawns.

White Brilliants "Dorias."

Plain White Grenadine.

Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.

Mohair Dresses.

Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.

Colored Chiniz Organdi.

Pink, Blue, White and Maize Tarlatan.

White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.

Arcophane Crepe in all Colors.

Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.

Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses

White Spanish Lace Burnouses.

White Grenadine Burnouses.

Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls

Colored and White Llama Shawls.

Black Lace Paletots.

Mohair Burnouses.

Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.

Embroidered "Alexandrians" Bows.

White Lace Collars and Cuffs.

Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.

Lace Handkerchiefs.

Plain Muslin and Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.

Embroidered Jacconet Insertion and Edging.

Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.

Valenciennes Lace Insertion and Edging.

Broad black lace Insertion and Flouncing.

Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.

Fancy Muslin Sashes trimmed.

The "Ruby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.

Ladies Riding Belts.

Cardinal Skeleton Hoops.

Black and White Bonnet Caps

Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.

Ladies' Satin Black, Red Gloves.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.

White Silk Stockings.

White Wreaths with Bouquettes.

Colored Ditto in great variety.

Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.

Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.

Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.

A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.

Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable colo

White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.

"Ibis" "Eagle" "Teal" and Hackle Plumes.

Fancy Birds and Butterflys.

Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.

Tortoise shell Combs.

White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety

Rich and Elegant China sash ribbons.

Black velvet ribbons.

Gofferred Braid and Gimps.

Broad and narrow satin ribbons in all colors.

Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.

Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.

Black Moire Antiques.

Plain Black Glace Silks.

Sheppard's plaid Silk.

Black Grenadine and Mohair.

Half Mourning Grenadine.

Black and Half Mourning Muslins.

Half Mour

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Mr Fr. Chevalier is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration from this date. Bombay, 8th January 1864. PASSMORE & Co.

NOTICE.—The partnership hitherto existing between us at Kurrachee between the undersigned, as Merchants and Passmore Agents, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding business of the firm will be carried on by A. PASSMORE. R. A. PASSMORE. RICHEY HUSSANALLY. ABDOOLLY. Kurrachee, 9th January 1864.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the business of the late firm of PASSMORE ABDOOLLY & Co., will be carried on under the style and firm of F. A. PASSMORE & Co. in Kurrachee, and PASSMORE & Co., in Bombay. ALFRED A. PASSMORE. RICHARD A. PASSMORE. Bombay, 8th January 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—On and after the 25th instant, a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent and a bonus of Rs. 12-8 ;-0 per Share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st ultimo, will be paid to Shareholders in the Bombay Register.

The Transfer Books of this Office will be closed from 23rd to 27th instant inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors, H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 12th January 1864.

BOMBAY MECHANICS INSTITUTION.—On THURSDAY the 21st instant, at 5 P.M. a lecture will be delivered in the Town Hall by Dr. Girand "on the natural and artificial means of maintaining the purity of the air with special reference to the sanitary condition of Bombay.

The attendance of the Public is invited.

By order of the Council, BHAUND SADASEWJEE, Secretary.

12th January 1864.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA

FOURTH CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors passed at the Special Meeting this day, the Shareholders of this Bank are required to pay a fourth Call of Rs. 50 per Share on or before the 4th day of February 1864 after which date Interest will be chargeable on the arrears at the rate of 9 per cent per annum.

By order of the Bord, J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1864.

THE GREAT FIGHT.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. have received a few Extra Copies of THE SPORTING LIFE containing a detailed account of the late Pugilistic Contest between KING and HEENAN. 4 Annas.

Early application is requested.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

"EVENINGS AT HOME."

MR. J. R. BLACK'S

NEXT ENTERTAINMENT,

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 19TH JANUARY 1864.

THE ADVENTURES OF BONNIE PRINCE CHARLIE.

FOR SALE DOWN. LARGE AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, with offices and stabling attached, and ten acres of leasehold property, situated within five minutes walk of the Egmpoora Railway Station. Apply to MESSRS. WYTHES AND JACKSON. Egmpoora.

TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. I hereby give notice that a Session of the Peace will be held in the Durbar room, in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY next the 14th day of January instant, at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to receive a Communication from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the subject of the Census.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay Town Hall, 12th January 1864.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

JOURNAL OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCE OF THE NILE WITH MAP AND PORTRAITS, AND NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS, by Captain Grant ..... Rs. 18 0
BISHOP COLENSO ON THE PENTATEUCH ..... Part IV. 10 0
THE JORDAN, THE RIVER AND THE SHORE, by J. W. Willcock, Q. ..... Rs. 6 8
DIARY OF A PEDESTRIAN IN CASHMERE and THIBET, by Captain Knight, 89th Regiment 16 0
FROM MATTER TO SPIRIT, THE RESULT OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN SPIRITMANIFESTATIONS, by C. D. 6 8
OUR LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND WATERFALLS, Photographically illustrated... 11 0
GOOD THINGS FOR RAILWAY READERS, 1000 ANECDOTES, by the Editor of the Illustrated Railway Anecdote-Book 3 12
OF HOME or the JUVENILE BUDDELLANIES, by Dr. Aikin and Mrs. 1 2
WAYSIDE INN, by H Wadsworth 2 10
AP EDITION 0 12
SCOTTISH CAVALIERS and MS, by W. E. Aytoun, D. C. L., ... 16 0
OGRAPHY of IRON-WORKERS AKERS, by S. SMILES, author of 4 8
IONS OF OUR FAITH.—TEN ED BEFORE A MIXED AUDIEN, by Professor Auberlen, Gess 4 8
TALES, BY HANS C. ANDER- 0 ILLUSTRATIONS, by A. W. 4 8
LEY, OR LIFE IN THE WOODS RRATIVE OF THE ADVENSETTLER'S FAMILY IN CANA- 3 0
NAVIGATION, by the Revd. J. B. 4 8
RIES, A SELECTION OF THE Author of "A Trap to catch a Sunseries 3 0
Wm. SHAKESPEARE, edited by on, with copious Notes, Glossary, ... 8 0
M THE DIARY of a late Physiress D. C. L., F. R. S. 6 0
FORTS WIT AND HUMOUR selected by W. H. Wills. Illustrated with 100 Engravings from Drawings by C. Bennett, and G. H. Thomas 16 0
THE INGOLDSBY LEGENDS OR MIRTH AND MARVELS, by T. Ingoldsby Esquire, with 60 Illustrations 16 0
THE LAST OF THE CAVALIERS, by R. Bentley. 4 8
ROBINSON CRUSOE, THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES of by Daniel de Foe. Art 2 A. Fourth and 100 Illustrations by J. D. Watson 25 0
RECOMMENDED TO MERCY, by the Author of "Taken upon Trust" 3rd Edition 4 0
LESSONS AT HOME OR PLEASURE AND PROFIT A BOOK FOR BOYS AND GIRLS 2 10
MR. WIND AND MADAM RAIN, by Paul de Musset 4 0
ABEL DRAKE'S WIFE, A NOVEL, by J. Saunders. 4 0
TABBY'S TRAVELS, OR THE HOLIDAY ADVENTURES OF A KITTEN, by L. E. Guernsey.
STANTON GRANGE, OR A PRIVATE TUTOR'S, by Revd. J. C. Atkinson 2 0
THE BLACK PANTHER, OR A BOY'S ADVENTURES AMONG THE REDSKINS 4 0
AUNT MADDY'S DEMONS 1 2
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS : 1 2
HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE OF LONDON..... 1 2
HISTORY OF MEXICO 1 2
TRUE STORIES FOR YOUNG CHILDREN..... 1 2
MAMA'S STORIES ABOUT ANIMALS..... 1 2
ST. AUSTINS COURT, OR THE GRAND-CHILDREN 1 2
CHRISTMAS TALES 1 2
ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERY THING..... 3 0
BROTHER, HELP THE HEROISM OF HUMANITY AND BENEVOLENCE IN EVERY AGE. 5 0
NO CHURCH, by the Author of High Church 3 12
A STRANGE STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF MY NOVEL 5 12
MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, quarto large 56 0
Do. Do. Octavo 30 0
JOHN MARCHMENT'S LEGACY, 3 vols 25 0
YONGES BRITISH NAVY, 2 vols..... 32 0
&c. &c. &c.

All the newest Books of the day, of popular interest in India received by every Mail.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "SALETTE," will be closed on THURSDAY, the 14th January 1864, at 7 o'clock A.M. An after-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "EMEU," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 13th January 1864, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

LETTERS, &c., for the Persian Gulf will be sent by the British India Steam Navigation Contract Packet Boats, and not by Ship or Bugla. Should however, parties desire their Letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter, they must be so superscribed, when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Qr. Saturday..... 16d. 3h. 57m. A.M.
Full Moon Sunday ..... 24d. 2h. 54m. A.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Har't-our. Morn.	High Water Bombay Har't-our. Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	13	Hilary.	6 37	5 40	1 41	2 4	
Thur.	14	Mars rises at 4.15.	6 38	5 41	2 26	2 50	
Fri.	15	Mars sets at 5h. 12m	6 38	5 41	3 13	3 47	
Sat.	16	Jupiter rises at 3.0.	6 38	5 42	4 4	4 36	
		2nd Sunday after					
Sun.	17	Epiphany.	6 38	5 43	5 11	5 48	
Mon.	18	Prince	6 38	5 43	6 27	7 6	
Tues.	19	Daybreak at 5h. 19m	6 38	5 40	7 45	8 19	

11th January 1864. 9h. 11m. 28s.1.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 3	KURRACHEE	Dec. 30
AGRA	Jan. 3	LAHORE	Jan. 2
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 24	LONDON	Dec. 18
ALGOA BAY	Dec. 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
BAHAMAS	Dec. 9	MADRAS	Jan. 6
BERHAMPORE	Jan. 3	MALTA	Dec. 31
BOMBAY	Jan. 6	MERRUT	Jan. 5
CALCUTTA	Dec. 5	OUDE	Jan. 6
CANDEISH	Dec. 26	PUNJAUB	Dec. 26
CEYLON	Dec. 26	PEGUE	Dec. 5
DELHI	Dec. 28	RANGOON	Dec. 5
FRANCE	Dec. 7	SUEZ	Dec. 28
HONGKONG	Nov. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1864.

THE difficulties of empire are undoubtedly very great under any government and in any part of the world, but they are needlessly increased in India by the desire of the governing class to do everything for themselves. It is not enough for the Indian Government to rule wide provinces, administer justice in heroic fashion, and fulfil other ordinary duties of empire; though to accomplish this work fairly were enough to tax the power and resources of the ablest despots. Besides and beyond this, it is held to be one of the special duties of our paternal Government to interfere in matters which more intelligent rulers are content to leave to private enterprize, and to form new departments for communicating to the people the advantages of any fresh inventions of modern civilization. Starting from the false assumption that it is omniscient, the Government is led into blunders which it might easily avoid if it were a little more modest and less grasping, and if it were content to believe that the principle of the division of labour is really not without value.

Take, for instance, the Electric Telegraph Department, which, if the whole of India were polled, would probably be pronounced by ninety nine men out of every hundred to be the most irredeemably bad Department in the country. Even men in the Public Works are not afraid to sneer at the Electric Telegraph. For the whole system of the Department is known to be rotten from top to bottom, from the head office at Calcutta and its establishment down to the ricketty posts on which are hung the badly insulated wires. Not a week passes in which there is not a breakdown somewhere, sometimes due to the accidents of weather, sometimes to the want of skill or honesty of the men employed at the various stations; and it is so much a matter of pure chance whether a telegram despatched from Bombay reaches its destination in one day, or ten days, or never reaches it at all, that the phrase "uncertain as a telegram" might well become a proverb in our mouths. And all this because the Government of India would insist on taking the telegraph under its protection, and because, having done so, it acted as if a scientific department could be directed by men ignorant of science. Instead of sending for men from England who understood telegraphy, and who could bring out with them a staff of competent and trustworthy assistants, the Government appointed a Colonel in the army Director General, just as it nominates Doctors to preside over the Post Office and chooses Civil Servants to detect adulteration of cotton. Even an absolute Government must have some regard to the fitness of means to the end, unless it wish to fall into general contempt; and the fate of the Indian Government may be easily predicted, if it continue to act as if none but Civilians, Military men, and Doctors, ought to be entrusted with responsible duties in this country. What with amateur engineers, amateur telegraphists, and amateur officials of all kinds, it is a wonder that Western science has been able to find any footing at all here. But, if any one wishes to know to what a pitiable condition it has already been reduced in this climate, let him ask some man of science fresh from England what he thinks of our electric telegraph. The answer will be, if we mistake not, that the Indian electric telegraph is as far behind the telegraphs of modern Europe as Brown Bess is inferior to the Armstrong gun. We have stood still here, content with the rude elements of the science, while in Europe telegraphy has by constant and careful improvement of materials, and by the continual application of new inventions, been brought almost to perfection.

It is satisfactory, therefore, to learn that India may soon have an Electric Telegraph Company instead of an Electric Telegraph Department. Within the next three months, it is probable that the Persian Gulf cable will have been laid down, and that there will be direct telegraphic communication between London and Kurrachee. Now the chances are that, with the present system of Indian telegraphing, messages which had been brought safely in a few hours from London as far as the obscure fishing village which is called the capital of Sind, would either be lost there altogether, or would take ten or twelve days to reach either Bombay or Calcutta. To prevent the risk of a great enterprise being thus baulked of completion, it is essential that India should be traversed by lines of telegraph worked by men who understand what telegraphing means. Obviously, the lines of railway offer the best opportunities for the construction of such telegraphs. It has been proposed therefore to form a company with a direction, on which representatives of all the Indian railways should sit, for the purpose first of all, of putting Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras in communication with Kurrachee by independent lines on which some dependence could be placed. The project has received the sanction of the Home Government, and now only awaits the approval of the Viceroy; and, as Sir John Lawrence was to have been one of the Directors of the company, we do not anticipate from him any objections to the carrying out of an undertaking which would confer a great boon upon the people of India. The first line constructed will, we hope, be from Bombay to Kurrachee, as the new telegraph to England will be of very little use to us so long as we are dependent on the Government of India for the safe transmission of messages.

THE intelligence received by the present Mail regarding the future of the Medical Services is conflicting and not encouraging. As the question has now been referred to *the Law Officers of the Crown*—in order to guard against the mistakes made in the creation of the Army Staff Corps—months may be expected to elapse before anything is definitely settled.

OUR *Price Current* for this mail, which is now ready for delivery, contains a market report specially written for this publication, which we believe will be found to be at least as full and accurate as any thing of the kind that has yet appeared in Bombay. The Commercial Review of the year 1863 which was published in the *Gazette* of the 1st Instant, is reprinted in our *Overland Summary*, copies of which can now be obtained at our office.

The *Jeddo* which arrived on Monday with the English Mail of the 18th ult. brought more than a million sterling of money in specie.

THE *Times of India*, in an article intended to set forth the surpassing claims of Mr. Ingoomath Sunkersett to the honours which Australia can offer him, says, in answer to our criticisms on the statue of folly: "Mr. Sunkersett has been systematically slandered for years by the *ultra* "English press of the place, too narrow in its "sympathies to recognize worth in any but an "English garb." We cannot allow false and malicious statements of this kind to pass unnoticed. The writer of the article in the *Times of India* knows perfectly well that so far as we are concerned, and the slander is directed solely against us, we have always recognized Mr. Sunkersett's public spirit and capacity for leading his countrymen. So far as the Hindu banker himself is concerned, we respect him, and indeed have somewhat of a liking for him; but for the Europeans who have constituted themselves (heaven knows for what reason!) his obsequious toadies, we feel and shall always express the supremest contempt. The whole article in the *Times of India* is one which no man who has a particle of self-respect remaining in him can read without disgust.

THE *India-Prakash*, in the name of the natives of India, protests against the appointment of a Viceroy who does not belong to the ranks of the English aristocracy. It says:—

"Our princes and our people cannot venerate the Viceroyship, gracing the abilities and the virtues of one, who within the memory of all was but a Civil Officer of the lowest grade, and whom the people have been long accustomed to look upon as their equal. Under such management, there can be no room for that unselfish and exalting sense of loyalty which attends the rule of our native princes. British rule in India, being thus in the hands of deputies and officers, has lost the grace and the show of a kingdom, and shows only the neatness of a workshop. For the past eighty years, it has happened that the Governor-General has invariably been a man, not from the Company's services, but an English Lord or Earl. Even this fortuitous concession to our prejudices, so scanty and precarious, had its effect. Our people therefore cannot understand the departure from this custom, in the recent appointment of Sir John Lawrence to be Her Majesty's Viceroy in India. In a British point of view, no choice can have been better made. But as a concession to the genius of native tradition, we cannot admire the policy of it. The Viceroy, whose noble head should wear the diadem of the richest jewel of Her Majesty's possessions, should be no less a worthy than some prince of the blood-royal of England. Her Majesty's second son would be a fit representative of English supremacy in India. With such a prince for our ruler, assisted by men of Indian and British experience, the worthiest ornaments of the Indian services and of the old British noble families,—India would not look so widowed and graceless as it does now. Our oldest families can then bow in respect, in genuine respect, to the Viceroy's exalted rank; a sense of equality which often spoils the best prestige of Civilian Viceroys will be dispelled,—and a genuine chivalrous devotion to loyalty will displace the present lukewarm state of our feelings. India is so vastly swelling in size and in importance, that some such concession to our prejudices will be a highly political measure, and conciliate the affections of the old Rajpoot and Maratha families, who can never be made to respect men, much less love them as some gods, whom they have known to be their equals once."

We hardly know in what sense it can be said that the old Rajpoot and Maratha families feel themselves to be the equals of Sir John Lawrence. If the chiefs and princes of the North West, who trembled at his name in 1857, were asked whether they then considered themselves on an equality with the English Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, we hardly think the reply would be that they thought so little of him then it is impossible they can reverence him now. We are content to believe that the natives have a sort of sentimental admiration for royalty and nobility of birth; but we are sure, at the same time, that they have a very sincere respect for the power which is wielded by a man of great ability and resolute will. This Indian empire is not a pretty toy to be given as a plaything to royal children. It is of course very desirable that the people of India should be amused, and probably, when a few more years have passed, and peace has again blessed the world, England may send one of her princes to be Viceroy here, and thus allow the natives to give expression to their ardent feelings of loyalty. Meanwhile, with rumours of disaffection in the Punjab current, and a European war seemingly not distant, we want men, not boys, at the head of affairs. It is we suppose a matter of indifference to Sir John Lawrence whether Rajpoot and Mahratta chiefs rank him in their hearts, or not, knowing as he must, that he is the last man in the world from whom any one of them would venture to withhold one tittle of those demonstrations of honour and respect which they have been accustomed to pay to the Marquises and Earls his predecessors.

MILITARY TOPICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

LONDON, 18TH DEC.

It would be impossible for me in this letter to give a detailed account of the Crawley Court Martial, which moreover it will be more satisfactory for you to extract in extenso from the *Times*. No doubt now exists among the general as well as the military public that Colonel Crawley will be honourably acquitted. The tide of public feeling has quite turned, and the enthusiasm in his favour is now as great as was formerly the prejudice against him. Though, however, every one believes him to be innocent of the charges brought against him, most people are agreed that from hastiness and harshness of temper he must be a very unpleasant commanding officer to serve under. The failings in that respect, however, are considered to be to some extent explained and almost justified by the conduct of his officers, who clearly formed a cabal against him from the very moment of his joining the regiment. A commanding officer cleverly remarked to me the other day that, in order to estimate the value of such a paper estimate of the degree of blame to be attached to Colonel Crawley's failings of temper, the club house at Aldershot, where the court is sitting, ought to be heated to 120. As an officer of the highest rank in India and now serving there once remarked, "the climate injures one's disposition, and plays the devil with one's temper." Colonel Crawley read his defence yesterday, and a most eloquent and impressive address it was, although perhaps a trifle too poetical at times. It does Mr. Vernon Harcourt the greatest credit, and is a good return for the £500 retainer, and £50 per diem which he has received for his services as the prisoner's legal adviser. No witnesses were called except as to character, and of these a distinguished host appeared including the names of Sir George Clerk, Lord Auckland, General Sir John Aitchison, whose A.D.C. he once was, Major General Key, Lieut. General Gascoigne and others of every rank. The whole amounted to nearly thirty, and all spoke in the highest terms of the accused's kindness of heart, truth, excellence as an officer, and general estimable character. No witnesses as to facts were called, as Col. Crawley probably considered that those for the prosecution had proved enough in his favour. With the evidence as to character the defence closed. Sir Alfred Horsford now makes his reply. It is supposed that the Court will then adjourn till the 21st, when it will meet for the purpose of deliberating upon the proceedings. The probability is, so well-informed people think, that the result will not be made known till about the 28th. I was sorry to hear yesterday that there is a strong feeling of prejudice against Colonel Crawley on the part of some of those connected with the prosecution, and that they still think that a conviction will ensue. While speaking of them I may mention that great reprobation has been expressed of the total ignorance of the commonest laws of evidence displayed by the prosecution on this trial. It is also said that the whole question of military tribunals is about to be submitted to the consideration of a committee at the head of which is to be Lord Chelmsford. The cost of the defence—which was touchingly alluded to by Colonel Crawley in his speech yesterday—has been variously estimated at £3000 and £5000. In case of an acquittal a subscription will be set on foot for the purpose of protecting Colonel Crawley from loss, and from what I hear the sum required will be promptly raised. Indeed a report is current that a list has already been opened and that Lord Cardigan has headed it with £500. I have forgotten to explain that Captain Smales was originally a Clerk in the Ordnance Office, and subsequently a farmer at the Cape. Whether this is true or not, I cannot say, I can only state that my authority is good.

I yesterday was furnished with a piece of information which does not speak very well for the manner in which accounts are kept and checked in the Ordnance Office. It appears that since last March one of the employés in that office has contrived to appropriate the sum of £1000. He knows that the fraud must be discovered in March when the accounts for the financial year are closed, and intends to make a bolt of it in February. The embezzlement has only just been found out, but every effort is now being made to collect proof against the offender, who is at present in happy unconsciousness that he is suspected.

It is believed that the Battalions of the Guards in Canada will shortly be relieved by two others. From this we may conclude that that colony will continue to be occupied by a strong military force as long as the American war lasts. The 2nd Battalion Scots' Fusilier Guards, which is one of those in Canada, has adopted a mess jacket of blue cloth trimmed with braid. It is said to be very handsome.

Colonel the Right Honble. Thesiger starts for India in a few days to take up the command of the wing of the 95th Regiment at present stationed at Hyderabad in Scinde.

General Dacres' five years as Commandant at Woolwich will shortly expire, and I have very good reason to think that his successor will be Colonel E. Wards, R.A. at present commanding the Royal Artillery at Portsmouth.

The list of successful candidates for admission into the Staff college has been published. Twenty-three officers competed. Of these sixteen have been admitted, two qualified but there are no vacancies for another officer to their respective corps, five qualified, but there are no further vacancies, and four failed altogether. Of those admitted Lieut. T. Ridout 100th Regiment headed the list with 2,699 marks, Lieut. A. W. Duncan, Royal Artillery, coming next with 2,475. The newly formed regiments are represented by Captain Hamilton 60th Rifles, who obtained 2,327 marks and stands seventh in order of merit. The lowest of those admitted is Captain G. Clatterbuck, 63rd Regiment, who obtained 1,553 marks. Of those qualified, but for whom there are no vacancies, the smallest number of marks was made by Captain F. Herries, 65th Regiment, who gained 1,081 marks. Of the four who failed one only obtained 441 marks.

It is to be feared that the appointment of Sir John Lawrence as Governor General will not tend to increase the harmony between the Horse Guards and the Indian authorities. It is notorious that Sir John has viewed amalgamation with an evil eye, while the Duke of Cambridge has been one of its warmest supporters and promoters. Amalgamation is, however, very much in the predicament of Humpty Dumpty after his fall:—

Not all the king's horses, nor all the king's men
Could put Humpty Dumpty together again.

We have been unfortunate in our Military scandals lately. A person who goes in the name as Richard Farham Ridley who during the mutiny served as an officer in the 14th Hussars in India and, subsequently exchanged into the 11th Hussars has been sentenced to 8 months' imprisonment with hard labour for having made a false statutory declaration with a guilty knowledge. He raised a loan and as part security assigned a reversionary interest which however he had previously sold.

A man of the name of Heatley who stated he had been a Lieutenant in the Company's Rifles has been sentenced to penal servitude. I forget the period, for forging an accepted bill on Lords Anglesea and Uxbridge Messrs. Macgregor, the regimental Agents, deny that there ever was an officer of that name in the 80th.

A trial is now proceeding in which the wife of Major W. Fitzgerald, formerly Deputy Assistant Quarter General, in Dublin appears for a divorce on account of cruelty and adultery with a Mrs. Mallett, the wife of a Mr. Mallet who was at one time in the army. Mrs. Mallett is extremely well connected, and her disgrace, for there seems to be no doubt about the issue of the trial, will be reflected on some of considerable position. She is seven years older than Major Fitzgerald, has been married for many years, has several children—one of whom is said to be very like Major Fitzgerald—and rejoices in a very kind husband. I will not enter further into details which are not over fit for repetition and which can be read at length in the home papers. I hear that Mr. Mallet still absolutely refuses to believe in his wife's infidelity, though the testimony of witnesses and the confession of Major Fitzgerald leaves little doubt on the subject.

On the 9th and 12th December some most interesting gunnery experiments took place at Shoeburyness. On the former occasion a target constructed at the Millwall Iron Works and intended to represent a portion of the side of Mr. Reed's new armour plated frigate the *Bellerophon*, was erected. Its dimensions were as follows: 20 ft 9 in. long by 8 ft. 6 in. high. It is composed of two rolled armour plates 6 in. thick and each weighing more than 9 tons. It is backed by 10 in. of teak with the plates for skin. Two external longitudinal stringers are wrought behind each armour plate. Those behind the lower plate, consist of angle iron 10 in. deep by 3½ in. wide by ½ in. thick, those behind the upper plate are 9½ in. deep, 3½in. wide ½ in. thick. The angle iron frames are 2 ft. apart. The bolts in the lower plate are 2½ in. in diameter, those in the upper 2½ in. They have conical heads and the larger ones double rivetted.

The range was 200 yards. Rounds No. 1 and 4 were from a 68lb smooth bore gun, solid cast iron shot weighing 66¼lb, charge 16lbs. No. 2 round was from 110lb Armstrong rifled, 16lb charge, 66¼lb, solid shot. No. 3 was a salvo by two 68lb. guns and two 110 Armstrong. No. 5 a 5½ in. muzzle loading Whitworth rifled gun, charge. 12lb., steel shell of 70¼lb, with bursting charge of 2lb. 6oz. No. 6 round 7-1 in. muzzle loader of Ordnance select committee. The effect was pretty much the same in each case the indentation being about 2 inches in depth but the plates remaining uninjured. Other guns were then tried; the greatest effect being produced by the 10-5 in. Armstrong smooth bore muzzle loader, 35 lb. charge, solid cast iron spherical shot 150lb weight, which at the second trial penetrated the plate and lodged in its interior surface 9 inches below the surface of the armour; and the 7 in Whitworth 27lb charge homogeneous metal shell 151lb. weight, bursting charge 5lb.

This shell completely penetrated and lodged in the backing. No damage was done by the explosion of the shell.

On the 12th the *Warrior* floating target, a facsimile of the side of the ship so called, was tried against the 600lb and 300lb Armstrong's, the range being 1000 yds. The target is constructed of the best homogeneous iron plates bolted to a teak backing 18 in. thick, behind which are 2 sets of ¾ in iron plates rivetted to massive ribs of T iron, the whole being shored up by very thick slanting beams of fir. The surface dimensions of the target are 18 ft. by 10 ft. The 600lb. Armstrong shell, with a bursting charge of 24lb, which only required the slightest touch to charge, struck the target in the centre, burst in passing through, and may be said to have torn it to pieces. A hole was made in the 4½ in plates 2 ft by 20 in, the teak backing was splintered into fragments, and the ¾ in plates and one of the ribs were torn away like paper, while in front a great piece about 3 ft. by 4 ft. or 5 ft. had been blown out backwards. The 300lb Armstrong was then tried and smashed the plate, but did not penetrate it—the reason for this was, it is supposed, that the target had been slewed round to an angle by the 600lb shell.

I have omitted to mention that the authorities have consented as an act of grace to place Captain Smales on half-pay. It is urged that he is entitled to this concession, since the decision of the Commander-in-Chief in India being without appeal, the sentence which he had confirmed could not be cancelled. The 91st Regiment is to have the dice round the forage cap for the future.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, FRIDAY, DEC. 18TH 1863.

The principal topics with which French political writers have eked out their existence since my last letter may be briefly recapitulated. The Congress proposed by Napoleon III., the threatening attitude of the German confederation towards Denmark, Mexican affairs as regards their influence on the budget and the probable action of the Washington cabinet; Poland and interior politics.

All the powers have now answered the Emperor's invitation to come and regulate in Paris the affairs of Europe. The phrases employed have not all been the same, but the despatch of Lord Russell was very generally adopted as the text for all the royal and princely replies. The language of the English foreign Minister was reproduced by nearly all the courts of Europe in a more or less modified form. Every one wanted to know the exact questions which were to be discussed before taking their seats at the council table. This question was, after all, but a polite refusal, for all statesmen were aware of the political questions which would be laid before them. In making the Emperor specify the objects he had in view the powers forced upon him the sense of the impracticability of his scheme. Austria for instance could not ignore the many questions inimical to her power which would be opened up, and when France sent a list of those questions it was only then that she refused her co-operation. She could not think of taking part in a congress from which England would be absent. Long after all hope that the congress would take place had died out the "Monitor" still continued to publish polished answers. The child was dead, but the official journal appeared to take pleasure in keeping the question open. As long as French pens wrote about this abortive attempt, abuse was lavished on England. Officialism was sorely vexed with the British cabinet, and was delighted to see all parties sitting in their condemnation of Lord Russell's blunt reply and unanswerable dissection.

There is an old joke about the Dutch taking Holland, but now we have a most threatening aspect created by Germans taking Germany. It would only weary your readers to open up the Schleswig Holstein question, the most implicated one with which the diplomatist has ever had to deal. The present difficulties arise out of the death of the late king, and the claims now put forward by the Duchies by the Duke of Augustenbourg. These claims may be briefly stated and they are most easy of non-comprehension.

Having no children and pre-occupied with the thought that the house of Oldenbourg would become extinct in default of an heir male, the late king of Denmark, Frederick VII., desired on coming to the throne to regulate the succession. The nearest heiress was the Princess Louisa wife of the Duke of Glucksburg who reigns today under the name of Christian IX. The Princess gave up all her rights in favour of her husband. The Emperor of Austria renounced certain rights which he possessed. And in May 1852 the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of England, the king of Prussia, and the President of the French Republic sanctioned these arrangements in London. King, Queen, Emperor, and President all united to arrange before hand a situation which it was clearly seen might lead to difficulties. Nine months after the signature of this treaty the Duke of Augustenburg was exiled for the part he took in the Holstein war for independence 1848 and 1850. The Duke Christian, head of his house, then signed with his own hand this renunciation of his claims:—"We cede and "transmit to his Majesty the King of Denmark "and his heirs, for us and our descendants and "heirs, all the rights which we hold on the lands "and ducal herritages of the Augustenbourgs, "with the dependencies, castles, palaces and "edifices thereon." This deed of transfer then set forth the most minute details. The Duke gave up to the king of Denmark all iron and even nails. In return for this he was to receive a sum of money equivalent to about £200,000. The double ricdollars were duly paid to the Augustenburgs, who having received payment for their concessions are now troubling all Europe with claims which have not a leg to stand upon if we except that very lame one—divine right.

How these matters will end none can tell. To day looks gloomy, for German troops are entering Danish-German territory and a telegram says that Denmark and Sweden will repel, or try to repel, by force this invasion. Lord Wodehouse from England and General Fleury from this capital are at Copenhagen, and they may prevail on King Christian not to be too hasty and plunge by one inconsiderate gunshot all Europe into a bitter and bloody contest.

The expense which France has already incurred in Mexico amounts to 210 millions of francs; owing to the expenses of her expeditions she must borrow 300 millions. She has gained but a scanty crop of laurels and made enormous sacrifices. There is nothing to be done in Mexico. Marshal Forey has just returned and his confidential report to the Emperor has revealed a curious state of affairs. The whole concern is a failure, and Forey before leaving had to give a half promise to the army which was suffering from sickness that it should be recalled. But a bed, and if they were too long out there, abort-er; but a Spanish maid has by all accounts cut done this Procrustes. She did not catch a robber and lop his limbs to the desired length, but she cut up her lover and stuffed her mattress with the pieces. As she had made her bed, so she was forced to lie, or did lie until putrefaction rendered the fair one's chamber unbearable. One now and again hears of crimes so atrocious as to be quite incomprehensible. This Spanish tragedy will take high rank in the list of horrors.

A very remarkable robbery was lately effected here. In fact no diamond robbery to so large an extent has taken place since the famous "Necklace of the Queen". The Duke of Brunswick some years back was turned away by angry subjects tired of his reign. Driven from his throne he, nevertheless, carried with him into exile the crown jewels. To these jewels he can have no right. England a few years back possessed the Hanover crown jewels brought to England by the reigning house. Hanover went into English courts claiming this alienated property. All the big flaw wigs were engaged in the matter, and the decision of British courts was that the gems should be returned. The Duke of Brunswick, who has been for years residing here in exile, has not nearly so much right to the valuable mass of diamonds contained in his collection as England had to those of Hanover. Behind strong boxes and secret springs protected Brunswick's treasures from temptation and light fingers. But one day the Duke was less wary than usual, and a valet named Schaw managed to break in and steal several million francs worth. The Duke was at an evening party and happened to call this valet on his return. Schaw had decamped. His Grace then put his foot on some hard substance and picking it up found it to be a diamond of considerable value. The murder was soon out and shortly afterwards the police and the telegraph went to work. Schaw was as nearly as possible escaping, (and many people chastably wish he had), he was captured at Boulogne and will soon be tried. This question may arise. Will the Duke be able to prove that he is the rightful owner, and if not what punishment shall be awarded to a man for purloining stolen goods?

A gentleman called Nester Reguelan, aided by other men of letters, is busy investigating the truth with respect to the death of Joan of Arc. Agnes Lorel, mistress of Charles VII., and Joan saved France from the English. The former persuaded the king to put on his armour and fight, and the latter did better than the more gentle Agnes—she fought herself. The popular belief has always been that Joan was captured and burned, that she was condemned to the flames by the Bishop Beauvais, four other French Bishops, and one English one. This appears to be an error, for Joan, by documents recently discovered, is clearly proved to have borne several children after the date of her alleged death, and what is perhaps more unpoetical still, to have darned stockings.

I've stood upon Achilles' tomb and heard Troy doubted: time will doubt of Rome. How savage would Voltaire be could he shake off his grave clothes to find this illusion dispelled!

There was once a Yankee Editor who played a rather original joke. He announced to his subscribers that as all his compositors were drunk he had been forced to set up the type himself. And he thought he had succeeded marvellously well. Some letters were upside down, others were misplaced, and small letters were used for capitals and vice versa. All these errors, however, left the paper just legible. "La Presse" a Paris evening paper in its account of the Crawley Court Martial has put us in mind of this editorial piece of fun. It announces in the most solemn manner that at a price of £120,000 Lieut. Col. Crawley of the 6th Regt. of *Inniskens* is under trial at *Aldorno* camp, adding that the witnesses are all most luxuriously entertained in London. Any soldier in India, according to the "Presse," can, if he deems himself ill-treated, put the British nation to a similar expense. The writer of these absurdities waxes eloquent in his delight over the justice done to the soldier. But there is a sad contrast in the English army; men are still sentenced to receive so many lashes. Michelet, an eminent writer here, remarks that the only persons flogged in France are those religious people who perform upon themselves. Priests and nuns still mortify the flesh even as bad soldiers have theirs mortified by the drum major and his aids.

Georges Xavier Fleury the young guardsman who killed Madame Petit who was acting towards him in the double capacity of mistress and washerwoman, has appealed against the sentence of the Court which condemned him to 20 years' hard labour, military degradation, and surveillance of the Police for life. It appears that Townley who killed a lady from love of her and who also excused himself on the plea of madness, is liked by no one in England. Some people think the sentence of Fleury the more severe of the two, but that depends upon matters of which we know nothing.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 12TH JANUARY.

French Steamer *Alphee* from Suez anchored.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

MANCHESTER, 24th DEC. 6-30 P.M.

able room for its rejection in India. I ventire to say that one half of the bosh written against the introduction of this or the other measure for improving our monitary interchanges should not influence Government so much as it appears to do, as I think one half the fears and apprehensions of losses to be caused by doing this or that are mere visionary speculations, owing to the very cogent reason that the writers are nearly all at loggerheads as to which is the proper measure to adopt. I would prefer the old rule of thumb reason, that when the mercantile community in particular, and the people generally, want a gold coinage, it should at once be granted; just see what a foolish, stupid, mess the Government has made in its late childish issue of notes in "*circles*" within each presidency. It is this standing on the brink and dipping the great toe into the cold stream of doubtfulness, which murders good general principles, and fills the uneducated native mind with doubt and distrust. If the native is content (and by the Lord Harry he *should* be content if wiser heads than his own ruled that any measure of general public interest is necessary which affects all classes alike irrespective of caste or creed) to receive a paper currency at all, is it for a moment to be believed that he (or any other sane person) would prefer one that he can only negociate in a "*circle*." On my trip through India, four months ago, I often wished that the men's necks were *en*-circled with a rope who initiated this poor little feeble note of a little mind. For instance, I took on board with me notes (not being able on the morning I left to procure cadies to carry silver coinage.) Mind, I speak of GOVERNMENT OF INDIA notes. At Galle they asked for sovereigns and shillings and I had to pay two annas to get a GOVERNMENT OF INDIA note changed! At Madras people look at them with unmistakeable shyness, and were only induced to cash them by a bribe of two annas on a ten rupee note. And why? only from the Government having once filled peoples heads with alarm by the *circle* scheme, the paper lacked the magic word MADRAS on it. At Calcutta it was only through enlightened tradesmen who could get their cosmopolitan, roving customers to take them, that I could get change for my GOVERNMENT OF INDIA notes, the banks charge two annas each. At Agra people looked as if it was an insult to their understanding if you attempted to palm off a repudiated GOVERNMENT OF INDIA note with the fatal mark Bombay on it. And then only at an expense of two annas per ten rupee note.

To avoid further inconvenience I changed all the Bombay notes I had, at a loss at the rate of 2 annas per ten rupees, for Calcutta notes. Now, thinks I, I'm in the very heart of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, and the devil is in it if the Calcutta marked notes of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA wont serve as a legal tender. But, they did not though. The moment I left Agra my difficulties again commenced—Aligyhur (45 miles) looked shy and doubtful, Delhi (76 miles hasely) took the fleecing three annas, Umballa the same, and so on, till the little, shivering, flimsey strangers reached Lahore, where (on my honor) the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA Notes were handed round amongst the officials of the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA as a mouctary curiosity, and *four annas* per ten rupee note was the penalty for taking them there, and I gavet it to the great kindness of a gentleman that I got them changed at all, not from any fears of a paper currency, but simply "because they had got out of their proper circle of Charybdis into Scylla." I was then forced to get the old silver medium again. Now I should like to ask any man of common practical sense why Notes of the Government of India could not have been made a legal tender all over India. The Imperial Government of Great Britain, with a simplicity of heart and understanding, sent out the English coinage for use in Ceylon, and not a word of dissatisfaction was uttered, when the natives might with some justice have said "that as their commerce was with the people of India and other nations whose coinage was totally different from the one so conveniently saddled on them, would the Government reconsider the matter," but no complaint was made. Nor would there be in India if legislative measures were conceived and administered with a bolder hand. As the cambrous silver coinage now exists, the next step will be to follow LYCURGUS and let Birmingham send us out an *iron one*.

TOM CRINGLE.

Bombay 11th January, 1864.

THE BAILLIE GUARD MEMORIAL.

If ever an event in Indian History, mighty in its effects and full of strangely sad, yet ultimately glorious incidents, claims perpetual memory, and the sacred transmission of its story to all future time, the defence of the Lucknow Residency deserves such a distinction. The ceremony of Saturday last, the 2nd of January 1864, was therefore, one involving interests of a very great an extended character. Though only a few, out of the millions of Englishmen, to whom the Lucknow Garrison and its achievements have become as a household word, were privileged to witness the laying of the Foundation Stone of the Lucknow Memorial, we are quite sure, that the scenes of 1857, are still so deeply impressed upon the heart of the country at large, as to make this Memorial one of national interest; and an accurate account of its history generally acceptable.

Whatever may have been the suffering, the distress, the anguish connected with the ever-memorable defence, not the least gratifying part of the object of this column is that, it recalls "Victory." Unlike Cawnpore, many an Englishman may, hereafter, stand at the foot of this Memorial; and, as he reads the simple yet, how pregnant, record—"To the memory of Sir Henry Lawrence, and the brave men, who fell in the defence of the Residency, A. D. 1857." feel that here, at least there was no dishonour; that in suffering, in hunger, in pain, and in silent agony many passed away to their God, out-wearied, perhaps with that constant tumult of death, that incessant wail of sickness and distress. There he may drop the sympathetic tear for the delicate women and siege-straightened children, in whose be half, solely, that defence was made, and around whom was thrown a heap of earth, that would hardly have deserved the name of a rampart, had it not been cased within by the impregnable wall of British breasts, that made the place at once a citadel. But for the "brave men who fell, who died a soldier's death, in the discharge of duties the most sacred, with a patience and self-sacrifice worthy of the martyr heroes of the brightest days of chivalry, there can be nothing but a sense of triumph and of pride that they were our countrymen. It is in just such critical circumstances, as those revived by the memorial, that the peculiar virtues of the British character, patience, endurance, cool indomitable pluck and generous self-devotion, are most fully developed. It is somewhat surprising that, so long a time has elapsed before any palpable effect was given to it. We assume to have once been, the natural enthusiasm of the first occupants of this re-conquered province. From the date of reoccupation, to the middle of 1860, nothing whatever it would appear, was done towards erecting a memorial of any kind. But then the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, "having assured himself of the support and aid of the Government," invited a meeting of all interested in the commemoration of the Defenders of the Lucknow Garrison. The first meeting was accordingly held on the 30th June 1860; the third anniversary of the battle of Chinhut. The object of the memorial, as first defined was to have included, not only those belonging to the Garrison, but also those attached to the several Forces during the subsequent reliefs under Outram and Havelock, even to Lord Clyde's campaign. This wide interpretation of the memorial was, we find considerably modified and made to apply only to those who perished in the actual siege, and in the first relief of the Residency under Outram and Havelock. In other words,—to all who fell between the 30th of June, and the 22nd of November 1857. Every exertion was made to obtain a monster meeting, either personally or by proxy, and there does seem to have been a considerable amount of enthusiasm in all the preliminary proceedings. Sir R. Walpole proposed that the memorial should be placed "in London, either in one of its public Squares or in Westminster Abbey, or St. Pauls." This was amended on a Resolution by Colonel Abbott and Captain Ouseley, proposing Lucknow as the site of the memorial. Both propositions and amendment being separately put to the meeting, the votes for each were found to be equal. Thereupon an adjournment took place; the sense of the whole subscribing community in the three Presidencies was taken, and the question of the site generally ventilated through the press. These measures resulted finally, in the following Resolution, carried unanimously at a meeting held at the Chutter Munzil, Lucknow, on the 10th of July 1860:—"That the said monument be erected on or near the site of the Residency." The important point of locality being thus satisfactorily disposed of, the next questions appear to have been to design the funds, and the range over which subscriptions were to extend. It was not unnaturally, assumed that money, for such an object, would flow in with unprecedented rapidity; and that "the Delhi Bank and all its branches," would be put in active employment in the receipts of subscriptions. But whether from the delay in starting the proposition, from want of zeal in the Committee, or from the unsettled state of things in consequence of the amalgamation, the project seems to have been received far less cordially than it deserved; and at a meeting held on the 12th of February, 1861, it was announced that the total sum then subscribed, after paying the expenses of printing and advertizing, amounted to only Rs. 5,831-5-0! An insignificant amount, indeed! one wholly insufficient to admit of suggestions as to even the form the memorial should take; far less, as it had been so sanguinely hoped, to inaugurate the erection of the memorial itself. The next meeting, held on the 1st of July 1891, shewed a continued apathy regarding subscriptions; the sum subscribed amounting to Rs. 5,775-8-0, according to Mr. Bickers; and to Rs. 7,521, according to Mr. Wyllie. On the 22nd of October, however, mainly owing, it would appear to the increased activity and energy infused into the project by the new Secretary, Mr. Wyllie, the subscriptions amounted up to Rs. 15,547: having increased in three months, by Rs. 8,026. The Masons of the province promised about Rs. 1000. Funds being thus, in a somewhat more satisfactory condition, it was decided that, subscriptions should not be received from natives in India; and should no longer be solicited in England. The Maharajah of Jeypoor, with his Ministers and others in that State, had generously subscribed; but Brigadier General Sir Patrick Lawrence was requested, agreeably to the foregoing Resolution, to procure the transfer of the gift to the Lawrence Asylum.

The design, proposed and adopted, is that of a column, forty feet high, surmounted by an Ionic cross, and ornamented by scroll sculpture. The design was originally intended for Cawnpore; and was estimated by Mr. Thornhill, Commissioner of Allahabad, to cost Rs. 12,000. It is possible that, when erected the memorial may prove a more satisfactory work of art, than the design would appear to promise. We cannot, however, but express our surprise that, a connoisseur of Mr. Thornhill's known good taste and judgment in such works, should have sanctioned, with his approval, a design, that in our opinion is insufficiently supplied with purely Christian ornamentation for the purpose for which it is intended. We commented a few months back, on the inappropriateness of the design the more remarkable as we preceive, it is from the studio of Messrs. Gilbert, Scott, & Co. The next step in the proceedings was the receipt of a model, prepared by Mr. Thornhill, on which a resolution was passed, on the 29th of May 1862, that the works be commenced at once. It is but fair to the local authorities to acknowledge, that principal cause of the delay, in carrying out this simple project, is due to the detention of the design in London, to the imperfect plans sent, (indeed, the working plans and English model are being, only now, landed from the *Lord Clarence*, Calcutta), and to the perpetual change of members of the Committee. Then again there are certain seasons when a proper and sufficient assemblage of those most interested in the monument, surviving members of the garrison for instance could not be obtained; and perhaps, it is better that the laying of the stone should have been properly done, than that the ceremony should have been "got through" with a meagre assemblage, and with no proper preparations. It is the usual fate of enterprises to undergo a considerably greater delay in their accomplishment in India than elsewhere, and though the foundation stone has to speak metaphorically, been hanging in the air for some years, none who witnessed its ultimate safe retirement into the North-east corner of the Memorial on Saturday last, will deny that the ceremony was well performed; and that it was attended with as much solemnity and interest as the object of the assemblage called for, and it was in the power of the station to give. In spite of the previous delay the last objection we have heard was that when the ceremony did take place, it was necessarily hurried. Without altogether denying that a longer notice might have been more satisfactory, there are arguments, on the other side that demand fair consideration. We certainly incline to think that the members of the Garrison were entitled to primary consideration. It was intended to have waited till Mr. Wingfield might return, or Sir Charles Trevelyan arrive on his announced visit. The movements of Mr. Wingfield being contingent on the arrival of Sir Charles; which was very uncertain, it being considered a favorable opportunity during the holidays, when many of the garrison were assembled, including Mr. George Lawrence nephew of Sir Henry, who was himself wounded during the siege; and it being very doubtful, if longer deferred, that so large a party could be assembled, during the prevalence of the hot winds, (the ceremony being necessarily an out-door one,) preparations were hurried on; every notice possible under the impromptu circumstances, being given. The absence of the Chief Commissioner was commented upon, but, when it is remembered that Sir George Couper was a member of the Lucknow Garrison, and is one of the Craft, it may probably have been the delicate intention of Mr. Wingfield, to assign to him the honor of officiating at his brother's particularly touching ceremony; which he could not have done, had not Mr. Wingfield's absence constituted him, for the time being, the Chief Officer of the Commission in the station.

The Programme, which we published in our last issue, was strictly carried out, with the exception of the three minute guns, which were omitted, as being incongruous with the sacred and the funeral part of the ceremony, evidenced by the Flag hoisted half mast high.

The Committee was composed of

General MacDuff, C. B., Commanding.
Colonel Christie, Commanding Royal Artillery.
Lieut.-Colonel Farwell, A. A. G.
Lieut.-Colonel Patton Commanding H. M. 107th.
Major Aitkin, V. C. Inspector General of Police
Major Chamberlain, City Magistrate.
W. Lana, Esq., C. S., Officiating Deputy Commissioner.
Captain Pemberton, Executive Engineer.
D. Blenman, Esq., Superintendent City Police.
William C. Capper, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The thanks of all interested are especially due to General MacDuff, C.B, for having kindly accepted the office of President; and, on a short and unexpected notice, for having permitted the troops, under his command, to take part in the proceedings. Equal thanks are, likewise, due to Colonel Patton, and to the officers of H. M.'s 107th Regt., for the attendance of their excellent band, that formed an invaluable adjunct to the ceremonial.

The following troops were in attendance, under the command of Colonel Patton.

3 Horse Artillery Guns, of Colonel Bruce's battery, under Captain Percival.

100 Mounted Artillery men, under Captain Wyllie.

100 Troopers of H. M.'s 5th Lancers, under Captain Chaffey.

250 Rank and File of H. M.'s 107th Regt. under Major Kemp.

The Horse Artilley Guns led the procession. The remainder of the troop formed a street, from the Baillie Guard Gate to the site of the Memorial, through which the procession passed in the following order, at 4-15 P.M.

The Masonic fraternity, after having opened lodge in due and ancient form, in the Lal Bara Durree.

The Civil and Military Officers of Government,
{ Members of the "Illustrious }
{ Garrison" of Lucknow.

The Europeans preceded by Colonel Barwell, A.A.G.; and the Natives under Major Aitken, V.C.

The procession closed with a large concourse of the members of the community, and marched in time from the Lall Bara Durree. The street was kept by the District Police, under Captain E. Hill, and by the City Police, under Mr. Prince, as far as the gate of the Baillie Guard, from whence it was taken up by H. M.'s 5th Lancers, troopers of the Royal Horse Artillery, and men of H. M.'s 107th Regiment, all in double ranks, and standing at attention.

The arrangements, at the spot itself, were excellent. On the platform, erected to the North, the ladies took their places; those who had been in the Lucknow Garrison being in the front row, among whom we observed.

Lady Couper. Mesdames Barwell, Aitken, Lincoln, Chick, Grant, Dubois, Hyde, DeRozario, MacGrennas, Gordon, Joyce, Alone, Senior, and Phillips.

Misses Johannes, and E. Gardiner.

As the procession reached the site of the Memorial, the three guns turned off to the left, towards Gubbin's post, and unlimbered, ready to fire the salute at the conclusion of the ceremony.

The band formed up on the South, and the Members of the Lucknow Garrison, passing to the right, took their position on the East.

The Masons, proceeding to the left, formed ranks on the West, through which the Worshipful Master with his Officers, the General with his Staff, and the Clergy, passed to the positions assigned to them, the band playing the whole time.

Sir George Couper, the General and his Staff, the Chaplains and clergy of all denominations, and the Memorial Committee, standing to the West, the Worshipful Masters to the North of the proposed building, made it over to Sir George Couper; together with a silver trowel, the handle of which was made of wood taken from the Residency building, and in which was embedded a musket ball. The Treasurer of the Lodge, by order of the Worshipful Master, deposited in the bottle (that already contained a copy of the inscription, and usual paper;) pecimens of all the current coin of the year. Sir George Couper then laid the cement, the workman were called for, the band commenced playing, and the Stone was lowered, with three marked stops. The Worshipful Master having in ancient form, with the assistance of the Worshipful Past Master and the Wardens of his Lodge, proved the Stone, called on Worshipful Brother Sir George Couper to conclude the work. Thus requested Sir George in a calm, clear tone, and with impressive accent, addressed the assembly as follows:—

"I find myself placed in a very trying position, and I hope that you will bear with me if I falter as my thoughts revert to the past; as I call to mind the intimate relation which I once bore to many of those whose memory we have met this day to perpetuate; as I remember how often I have strolled around this very place, which was formerly the garden of the Residency, with Lawrence, with Outram, with Inglis and with Banks.

It is hardly necessary for me to recount at length to a Lucknow audience, assembled within sight of these riddled walls, the events of the well-known past. I or all will remeber, or at least will have heard, of the glorious bearing of the handful of Volunteer Cavalry on the disastrous morning of Chinhut, and many of those who now hear me can themselves tell of the consternation and grief which prevaded the garrison on the sudden unexpected fall of Lawrence.

They can recollect the fire which raged around these walls on the day of the twentieth of July,—a fire so close and searching, that the very birds, which chanced to be within these precincts, fell, perforated, from the treer.

They can recal the ceaseless tour of a soldier's duty by night and by day. They can recal the perils which were incurred in repelling the unnecessary attacks on a pitless and blood-thirsty enemy. They can recal the labors in the mines and on fatigue duties; and they can be witness to the gallentry and cheerfulness displayed by those who were engaged in that unwonted and that unfamiliar toil. They can also bear testimony to the indomitable resolution and calm courage evinced by the troops of all arms, Both Europeans and Natives.

They can remember how the comrades, in honor of whose memory we have met on this occasion, fell beside them day by day, and hour by hour. They can remember the round shot crashing into the defenceless hospital; and they can remember the feelings of despair and anguish with which the intelligence of another woman or child, killed or maimed, in the only places which afforded even a chance of safety, was received by the entire garrison.

They can speak of the heroic constancy and self-denial displayed by women—their eyes big with hunger, and sparkling with that light which hunger only can kindle,—while listening, with the compressed lips which stifle the emotions of a bursting heart, to the wailing of their little ones for that bread which they had not to give.

They have experienced the sickness of hope deferred while watching for the oft-promised, but long delayed relief; and they can call to mind that hour of wild rejoicing which ensued on the opening of those gates to admit the wearied Outram, and his gallant and devoted followers.

I have already referred to the revered and lamented name of Henry Lawrence, to whose farseeing wisdom, self-sacrificing zeal, and chivalrous devotion every surviving member of Lucknow garrison owes the fact that, he is not also sleeping on a bloody grave. Many of those whom I now see around me can bear personal testimony to the heroism and kindliness of heart of Outram, and to the soldierly qualities of Havelock, of Inglis, and of Neil. They can tell of the bravery displayed by Banks by Ratcliffe, by Hardinge, by Case by McCabe, by Bolton, by Francis, and by Hughes. They could confirm all I might say of the skill and genius of Anderson and Fulton, of the gentle virtues of Polehampton, and of the self-devotion of Thornhill. But it is not for me to dwell upon this subject, for the names and actions of the more distinguished among the illustrious dead have already been recorded in the annals of cotemporary history; while the names of the rest, who bore a humbler, though, each in his own sphere, perhaps a not less noble part will be saved from oblivion, from which no words of mine could save them, by being inscribed at the base of the column, the foundation stone of which I have now assisted to lay.

In the name of the promoters of this undertaking, I thank you for your kind attendance here upon this occasion. It will hereafter be a source of pleasure to us all to reflect, that we took part in laying the foundation stone of a monument which will, one day, and that not far distant, be a household word among the homeborn sons of English land. For we may be well assured, that every traveller of the Anglo-Saxon race, who may in future visit this Empire, will turn aside hither to linger a while around this hallowed spot, and will go back to tell his children, with pride and reverence, of the pillar which stands at Lucknow, in honor of the fallen heroes, and in memory of the true and tender and devoted souls, who passed away from earth, when fighing for their God, for their country, and for their kindred in the desperate defence of these ruins.

At the conclusion of the above address, the Worshipful Master consecrated the stone with corn, wine, and oil (emblems of plenty;) and invoked the usual blessing.

And the Revd. Mr. Burge then read the concluding prayers.

The Artillery fired a salute of 13 guns, that being the number to which the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence was entitled, at the time of his decease.

The Masons returned to the Lall Bara Durree in procession, the troops to their barracks; and the spectators to their respective homes.

Thus concluded a ceremony that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

MR. COBDEN AND THE TIMES.

(From the Times)

OUR readers will observe that Mr. Cobden is making a full and energetic deliverance of himself, not only as regards the Rochdale specches, but as regards himself and his history, this journal, and things in general. The picture he presents is that of a man who, upon a question admitting of the simplest possible answer, throws open his breast to judge and jury, proclaims his perfect integrity, calls half his neighbours liars, scoundrels, and mercenary villains, goes into long details about what he said in his parlour, what he found on his breakfast-table, what he said to his servant, and what he heard from his uncle, describes his domestic habits, quotes the books on his shelves, and dwells at length on the inward operations of his mind, but finally runs down, leaving the counsel to repeat his still unanswered question. There is a saying that wherever there is smoke there is flame; and the very great cloud which Mr. Cobden has raised around convinces us all that something was really meant at Rochdale. The mode in which that movement has been followed up is quite as extraordinary as the movement itself. Mr. Cobden informs us that he can speak as calmly as others write; that he weighs every word; that in this case he had before his eyes the danger of being charged with agrarianism; in a word, that he fully knew what he was about, and is prepared to stand by every word that he said. He claims, too, the right to avail himself of his whole speech for the interpretation of this passage, which, as we read it ourselves, we felt to be the real text of the discourse. Mr. Cobden gave the word of command, and led the attack. It was a pitched up by Mr. Bright, who alluded to what had been said, enlarged upon it, illustrated it with some painful pictures and numerical calculations, denounced the offending classes, indicated the vicious laws and brought the case to a climax by exhibiting the overgrown landed monopolising a huge territorial wealth in the order of nature as the origin of society belonged to a numerous class of proprietors, happier, better, richer, higher in the political and the mental scale than the poor and degraded labourer, Such was the demonstration at Rochdale. Let us see how it has been followed up. The advance has been checked, and Mr. Cobden, who led the attack, now covers the retreat. Mr. Bright makes no sign. He is at liberty to claim the strongest interpretation or repudiate the weakest. Mr. Cobden expresses a general concurrence with Mr. Bright, but, as the matter now stands, Mr. Bright's speech remains without explanation or defence.

We beg our readers to notice that the passages in question are left utterly unexplained. A very noisy defence does not touch their obvious meaning. Mr. Cobden came into the field prepared with his plan of defence, which was to defend himself from a charge which nobody was ever likely to make, and nobody has made. Nobody was likely to charge these gentlemen with recommending "agrarian outrage," for their interest is as much bound up with social order, the rights of property, and the Queen's peace as that of the whole peerage. Nobody has charged them with proposing to divide the land of the rich among the poor by summary process and mob law. Nobody who read the single line which Mr. Cobden has seized for a peg to hang his defence upon could imagine for a moment that it pointed to violence. The idea of outrage is imported by Mr. Cobden himself. This he himself anticipated; that anticipation he has himself fulfilled. He expected to be charged with inciting to outrage, and he has indignantly disclaimed it. But he has another defence ready. When he said that the English peasantry were entirely divorced from the land, and therefore illiterate and generally ill off; and when Mr. Bright denounced "feudalism" and "serfdom," and finished with the words,—"With laws such as we have, which are intended to bring tracts of land into the possession of one man, that one man, may exercise great political power. That system is a curse to the country, and dooms the agricultural labourer to perpetual proverty and degradation,"—Mr. Cobden has since gravely stated that the only thing complained of was the needlessness of conveyances. We are confident that Mr. Cobden does not expect us to believe that defence, and that he would be the first to smile at our simplicity if we did. If we ever made such defence, we have only to run through his own letters for the epithets he would apply to us. Nobody in his senses can suppose that Messrs. Cobden and Bright concerted two elaborate speeches, calculated to bring our laws, our Governments, and whole classes into odium, simply in order to convince 4,000 operatives at Rochdale that the legal expenses attending the purchase of house and land ought to be cheapened. When this is all the meaning Mr. Cobden claims, and agrarian outrage the only meaning he disclaims, we can easily conceive that, as he says, he had prepared his lines of defence before he stepped on the platform at Rochdale.

What Mr. Coben does not disclaim, and cannot disclaim, is the inevitable effect of two such speeches. They are mischievous speeches, and those two gentlemen are the last men to say they have done mischief without intending it. Mr. Cobden quotes Burke, and *Webster's Dictionary*, and the Statute-book, and is very copious upon some other topics; but there is one thing he omits. He does not touch upon the certain effect of these speeches on the minds of agricultural labourers not quite so illiterate as Mr. Bright describes them, but, unfortunately, as poor and not always able to get a substitute for bread and good permanent wages. These labourers are told from Rochdale that natural right is one way and legal usurpation the other; that the large properties they see about them are vicious accumulations, the result of bad laws, made by selfish lords and a corrupt House of Commons which is not a real representation of the British people. They are told that what bad laws have done good laws will undo, and that one of first duties of future Legislatures will be to crumble to pieces what former Legislatures have kneaded together, and give enough to the many instead of vast estates to one man. They are told to regard every large proprietor as a monopolist of the soil, a usurper of right, the inheritor of a legal robbery, and an obstacle to the regeneration and happiness of the people. Mr. Cobden will study dictionaries, and Burke, and the Statute-book in vain to prove that this is not the inevitable impression left by the Rochdale speeches on an ordinary mind. Yet he and his colleague knew what they were saying, and said not a word too much or too little for their purpose.

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT.

(From the 'Times' of December 11.)

The fight yesterday between Heenan and King terminated in the unexpected but absolute defeat of the former. It would be difficult to describe how thoroughly popular anticipation has been disappointed by this result. The soundest judgments and the coolest calculations had settled beforehand that the American could not fail to win. Not only were the advantages in betting wholly upon his side, but even the friends of his antagonist acknowledged by their acts, if not in words, a sense of inferiority. How prediction and expectation were ultimately overturned a plain narrative of the events of the day will show.

The special train conveying the pugilists and their companions left London-bridge soon after 6 o'clock. Whatever disorders may have occurred outside the station there were certainly none within, and the numerous carriages were speedily and almost noiselessly filled. The train proceeded directly to Wadhurst, stopping in the midst of a valley surrounded by high meadows, in one of which, after a considerable delay, the rings was pitched, and was speedily encircled by the impatient multitude. The snow had covered the trees and the ground, though moist, was sufficiently well suited to the purpose. After some half hour's further unexplained delay, the pugilists, with their seconds, appeared upon the ground, and way was obsequiously made for them, amid the shouts and cries of their supporters.

The manner of the men on their entrance to the ring was thoroughly characteristic. King was the first to appear. He had a serious and thoughtful aspect, and gazed about the ground with a careful scrutiny that foreshadowed the anxiety which throughout the fight he never ceased to exhibit. Heenan, on the other hand, entered with a light and jaunty step, briskly shook hands with his opponent, and, shouting turned his attention to the choice of the ground. This point having been decided, and the choice won by Heenan the men were taken in charge by their respective seconds, and deposited, with all accessible appliances of comfort, in their corners to wait the settlement of preliminaries. At this early stage the effect of the popular feeling in favour of Heenan was manifestly increased, not only by the superior heartiness and confidence of his bearing, but also by the apparent advantages of training which keen eyes detected in the few glimpses of his person that were revealed. The betting rose at once and vastly in favour of Heenan, long various odds, occasioned by the unwillingness of King's friends to accept the referee duly appointed by the stakeholder, was occupied by Heenan's supporters in inviting from all sides the most enormous odds upon their favourite. Many extraordinary wagers were offered and accepted, "20 to 7" being a frequent cry. For some 20 minutes after the arrival of the men great confusion prevailed, which at one period threatened to terminate in a violent disruption of the assemblage. The efforts of the better disposed finally allayed this turbulence, and the objections to the appointed referee were overruled. At minutes past 10 o'clock the ring was fairly cleared, the spectators were subdued into comparative tranquillity, and the real work of the day began.

Heenan was first stripped. A single glance was sufficient to show that, however massive and brawny his present appearance, it contrasted ill with the recollections of his gigantic power in the memorable fight with Sayers. There were, indeed, the same broad frame and sinewy limbs, the same muscles that throbbed with nervous force at each movement of the active body, the same depth of chest and reach of arm, the same splendour of physical proportion. His action, also, at the outset was the same, vividly recalling the triumphant air with which he threw his outspread arms from his sides, and heaved his enormous chest as if to inhale fresh vigour from the morning breeze; but the perfection of symmetry which three years ago struck all beholders with admiration seemed now impaired, and a shade less of elasticity appeared to animate his frame. Three years and upwards in the life of a prizefighter leave traces that even in a man still young, like Heenan, cannot fail to be distinguished. His advantages over King, as the latter appeared half naked, were, however, too evident to change in the slightest the flow of opinion around the ring. King rose from his corner with a singular air of diffidence and anxiety. Every movement, even before the fight began, seemed cautiously taken; but there was certainly nothing in his appearance to warrant premature exultation from the opposite party. More finely trained than Heenan, he showed less bulk and weight, but there was scarcely less development of those qualities which make up real fighting power. As the men approached one another, the feeling again rose in Heenan's favour. King, although taller than the American preserved at first a stooping attitude which caused him to appear the smaller man. Heenan stood rigidly erect, seeming to find a satisfaction in looking down upon his antagonist. For their countenances it was easy to see that one looked upon his victory as a foregone conclusion, while the other felt thoroughly conscious of the difficult work that lay before him. Both faces, however, were smiling and good humoured. Heenan's even broadly so. King's confident self-reliance was followed by an evident self-control. The seconds lost little time in preparing their men for action, and after the long waste of time they at last stood ready. There was a great uproar round the ring, and men with forcheads villainously low came trampling past, with bundles of notes in their hands, shouting again that they were ready with £20 to £7 on Heenan, but they found few takers, for the American was already considered the winner beyond all chance of accident.

And these cries of bettors, the efforts of outsiders trying to get a place in front, some calling that the police were coming, some that the fight was sold and would not come off at all, Heenan and King, each with his two seconds, crossed the ring and shook hands. The fight then began, not as most people see a fight—a mere rough-and-tumble street scramble, in which there is more noise than hurt, more danger from the pavement than the worst the combatants can do—but a quiet, good-humoured, deadly scientific fight, where the men looked long at each other, and then advanced slowly nearer, with the right arm held close across the body, the left just raised now and then as if to feel the way. Both stood easily, shifting their ground, and warily watching the other, lightly poised upon their toes, ready to spring in upon the least opening or draw back from danger. Now and then there was a rapid feint, a quick glancing of the arms as the blow was threatened, and the step was there, and then both smiled broadly, as if they understood each other better, and again changed ground keeping still near enough to hit if a chance should offer, but by no means so near as to throw or chance to be thrown. It was really a wonderful sight this fencing, which will hands, both men so cool and so good

tempered, while all around the ring echoed with advice, taunts, or invective. In spite of all his seconds could do—in spite of all the loud encreties of his friends, King suffered himself to be outmanœuvred by the American, and left his corner, facing round on Heenan, with the glare of the level morning sun full in his eye. It was a dreadful disadvantage, of which Heenan seemed inclined to make the most; but there was a danger in the quick eye and long formidable arm of King, who strode out now and then as his antagonist came near, and warned him back in a way that even Heenan, all-powerful and clever as he was, did not dare to disregard. "Go in; he'll stand it!" "Finish it with a blow!" was cried from Heenan's corner, and in another second, like a flash, blows were offered; there was a slight close, and Heenan stood upright in the ring with his antagonist's head held in a grasp like that of a vice beneath his arm. From every side came cries to King to "Get down!" to Heenan to "Hold fast, and fall on him!" Yet still, as if in ignorance of the tremendous advantages he now possessed over his opponent, the American stood upright, never attempting to return the fearful blows with which King, was visiting his chest and back. Just in the same way did Heenan catch Sayers at Farnborough, and, to use a very homely but expressive phrase, he, after having caught his fish, seemed at a loss what to do with him. Had the American thrown himself down with his antagonist's head under him he could certainly have stunned King, most probably have broken his neck; but, as it was, he suffered his advantage to escape, and merely stood up, grim and stark, hugging King with a choking grasp, while his whole chest and back seemed to spot with red boils under the sharp, quick, close blows of the Englishman. Another minute and they were struggling upright for the fall with their great powerful forms interlocked, and swaying to and fro like a huge uncouth machine, stamping heavily from side to side. A great shout, and they came with a smash to the ground, King under, heavily. In an instant the seconds are by their sides, and they are borne rapidly to their corners, swathed in heavy cloths, their faces dabbed with sponges, and their quivering lips moistened from flasks of water. Macdonald is fortunately one of Heenan's seconds, and Sayers is unfortunately the other, for the champion pugilist is at sea in this mild office, and is about the worst second that ever crossed the ropes, lifting his man by the hair, or ear, or nose, or wherever he first catches hold of him. Nor are King's seconds (one at least) much better, for a heavy man, named Tyler, by his multicious chuckling, vexes and harasses his principal in every way.

Both are quick up to the call of "Time," which is not punctually adhered to on either side, and the half-minute rule is broken through; for both men are strong and fresh, and there is no need of hurrying them. Heenan is first in the centre, and at once rushes on his antagonist; and there are what are called "exchanges" in the parlance of the ring—that is to say, both men hit each other slightly, all the profit in this most unpleasant species of warfare being on the side of the American, till they close, when King is thrown in a heap on the grass. Almost before the time allotted is run out both are at it again, the American forcing the fighting, and giving King again a fearful fall. The blows are nothing in the sound as yet; it seems all wrestling, in which, though falling undermost, King does not appear to suffer more than his quick assailant. Yet somehow King is thought to be losing, and sundry flat-nosed men, whom no one would think of trusting out of handcuffs, swagger about, and loudly offer 100 to 5 on the American. In truth, it looks ill for the Englishman. His eye is clear and bright, his cautious temperate fierceness about one of his seconds which makes the lookers-on more than timid of his chances against the great athlete, who stalks forth first at every call of "Time," his white, delicate skin all bruised and marred, but with the huge muscles creeping and seeming to overflow his limbs with every movement. Again they go over the ring, and the American forces the fighting, though his blows appear to lack mischief; but not so his wrestling, for, for the fourth time, he throws King so heavily that the spectators—the very men who came to see the fight which they hoped would be fought out to the verge of death—are silent and look alarmed, as King goes down over his head, till scrouged, like a huge sack, and lies like a corpse on the trampled grass. King is carried to his corner, and at once leans back, his head resting against the stake, his hands outstretched along the ropes on either side, and he, breathes heavily, while men come into the ring and fan him, and cold water is poured upon his hands, and chest, turned to attention to the choice of the ground. This point having been decided, and the choice won by Heenan the men were taken in charge by their respective seconds, and deposited, with all accessible appliances of comfort, in their corners to wait the settlement of preliminaries. At this early stage the effect of the popular feeling in favour of Heenan was manifestly increased, not only by the superior heartiness and confidence of his bearing, but also by the apparent advantages of training which keen eyes detected in the few glimpses of his person that were revealed. The betting rose at once and vastly in favour of Heenan, long various odds, occasioned by the unwillingness of King's friends to accept the referee duly appointed by the stakeholder, was occupied by Heenan's supporters in inviting from all sides the most enormous odds upon their favourite. Many extraordinary wagers were offered and accepted, "20 to 7" being a frequent cry. For some 20 minutes after the arrival of the men great confusion prevailed, which at one period threatened to terminate in a violent disruption of the assemblage. The efforts of the better disposed finally allayed this turbulence, and the objections to the appointed referee were overruled. At minutes past 10 o'clock the ring was fairly cleared, the spectators were subdued into comparative tranquillity, and the real work of the day began.

Heenan was first stripped. A single glance was sufficient to show that, however massive and brawny his present appearance, it contrasted ill with the recollections of his gigantic power in the memorable fight with Sayers. There were, indeed, the same broad frame and sinewy limbs, the same muscles that throbbed with nervous force at each movement of the active body, the same depth of chest and reach of arm, the same splendour of physical proportion. His action, also, at the outset was the same, vividly recalling the triumphant air with which he threw his outspread arms from his sides, and heaved his enormous chest as if to inhale fresh vigour from the morning breeze; but the perfection of symmetry which three years ago struck all beholders with admiration seemed now impaired, and a shade less of elasticity appeared to animate his frame. Three years and upwards in the life of a prizefighter leave traces that even in a man still young, like Heenan, cannot fail to be distinguished. His advantages over King, as the latter appeared half naked, were, however, too evident to change in the slightest the flow of opinion around the ring. King rose from his corner with a singular air of diffidence and anxiety. Every movement, even before the fight began, seemed cautiously taken; but there was certainly nothing in his appearance to warrant premature exultation from the opposite party. More finely trained than Heenan, he showed less bulk and weight, but there was scarcely less development of those qualities which make up real fighting power. As the men approached one another, the feeling again rose in Heenan's favour. King, although taller than the American preserved at first a stooping attitude which caused him to appear the smaller man. Heenan stood rigidly erect, seeming to find a satisfaction in looking down upon his antagonist. For their countenances it was easy to see that one looked upon his victory as a foregone conclusion, while the other felt thoroughly conscious of the difficult work that lay before him. Both faces, however, were smiling and good humoured. Heenan's even broadly so. King's confident self-reliance was followed by an evident self-control. The seconds lost little time in preparing their men for action, and after the long waste of time they at last stood ready. There was a great uproar round the ring, and men with forcheads villainously low came trampling past, with bundles of notes in their hands, shouting again that they were ready with £20 to £7 on Heenan, but they found few takers, for the American was already considered the winner beyond all chance of accident.

And these cries of bettors, the efforts of outsiders trying to get a place in front, some calling that the police were coming, some that the fight was sold and would not come off at all, Heenan and King, each with his two seconds, crossed the ring and shook hands. The fight then began, not as most people see a fight—a mere rough-and-tumble street scramble, in which there is more noise than hurt, more danger from the pavement than the worst the combatants can do—but a quiet, good-humoured, deadly scientific fight, where the men looked long at each other, and then advanced slowly nearer, with the right arm held close across the body, the left just raised now and then as if to feel the way. Both stood easily, shifting their ground, and warily watching the other, lightly poised upon their toes, ready to spring in upon the least opening or draw back from danger. Now and then there was a rapid feint, a quick glancing of the arms as the blow was threatened, and the step was there, and then both smiled broadly, as if they understood each other better, and again changed ground keeping still near enough to hit if a chance should offer, but by no means so near as to throw or chance to be thrown. It was really a wonderful sight this fencing, which will hands, both men so cool and so good

four-fifths of the cattle died off in a ... from Zanzibar.—Mr. and Mrs ... wever they boarded together. The ... mentioned from time to time; and ... from Kurrachee.—Mr. ... number of cattle officially declared ... Mr. Weatherhead; Mr. Balli; Mr. and ... was 900,000, at a cost of nine milli... Mr. Turnbull, and servant; Mr. Leopold ... ed to rise to at least twelve ... Nawab Mahomed Ally Khan Bahadoor; ... pounds find themselves ... old distress. Their childr... posts' milk for years to ... have to draw their ... and life the wante... their lands wor... in some wet ... which ... time ... our readers to ... ven aware that ... managing the ... me to an amount ... and the corn are under ... showing themselves rot... either appears above the ... ... the most ... to the people is that the Pacha ... a levy of a forced labour to mend the ... prevent or repair damage in all direc... is no doubt inevitable. For the peoples' ... the shortest way must be taken with the ... and they must learn afterwards the difference ... a single compulsory levy to save the country, ... a system of compulsory levies to carry out the spe... culation of a foreign company in works of doubtful ... result.

These are the calamities of the year in Egypt; but not here ends the catalogue of marvels. When the poor villagers and the inhabitants of flooded towns in the Upper Valley can find nothing to do but sit on the bank, or on the roofs of their shaky dwellings, waiting for the subsidence of the Nile, they find something new and wonderful to talk about. The Pacha is sending messages to all the Mediterranean coasts to invite speculators to send to Egypt all the cattle, mules, and horses they have to sell. This is very well but it will be of no great use. Even if the stock does not die as soon as it arrives it will be all engrossed by the rich men in Lower Egypt; and indeed nobody but the rich could afford to pay for them. It is more important to humbler people that the Pacha importing machinery for tillage to the fullest extent that the state of the manufacture allows. His peasantry are beginning to understand that the ploughing, and the lifting and diffusion of water may be done without bullocks; and that their ruler wishes to show them this by example, and to encourage them to try for themselves. They have already seen how he is disposed to help them in the preparation of their cotton for the European market, by importing the best machines and instruction in using them. But how is this new machinery to be paid for any more than new bullocks?

Then follow other marvels. High up the river—beyond any point that the ordinary men of Egypt have reached—there are tribes now actually trading whose trade is to be turned to the benefit of Egypt. Merhants at and above Khartoum make enormous profits by trading in ivory, ostrichfeathers, gums, beeswax, hides, and gold dust. What most concerns the Egyptians at present is that fine cattle, of extraordinary cheapness, are to be had to any amount from the countries bordering the White Nile. Transport and capital have hitherto been wanting. A company proposes to supply the capital which the Pacha is borrowing, secure of repaying it by the profits of the new trade and improved cultivation. He promises even a telegraph line to Khartoum, and to carry the railway thither and beyond it in a few months, besides roads from the Red Sea ports, which will be reached from Suez. If instead of indulging of palaces, he spends his revenue in works like these, under the superintendence of his uncle, Halim Pacha; if, instead of giving away villages by dozens to unworthy favourites, he sets up model farms along the river; if, instead of dragging the peasants from their homes to labour for scanty food and sordid pay, he compels no labour but from convicts who work out their sentences in the quarries and on the roads, he will immortalise his regin. A future generation, enriched by the sale of the finest cotton in the European market, and by the traffic always passing along their watery highway, civilising and blessing the people as it goes, will perpetuate the praises, of their own Ismail Pacha as the greatest of their princes, and will date the resurrection of old Egypt from the calamities of the great year 1863.

A CALCUTTA BALL.—You probably never waltzed in ful evening dress round the inner chamber of a Turkish bath, and therefore can have no conception of the peculiar charms of the dance in this climate. Terpsichore is a muse who loves shade and zephyrs, and running streams; but not shade in which the thermometer stands at 93 deg., where the zephyrs are artificial, and the only running streams those on the faces of her votaries. The waste of these during a galopz with a partner in high training just landed from England, is truly frightful. The natives understand these things better. They let the ladies do their dancing for them, and content themselves with looking on. I sometimes think that Orien... women as chattels in order ... paying attention to the ... ed, however, that this is ... men. Making love is no ... inone sense, Indian lovers ... dent. It is all very well ... mosphere to talk of the ... flames which dart from ... and the genial glow ... at in the Tropic of Cancer ... a horrible significance. ... sweet-heart! But what ... ensconced on the breezy ... in reach of an ice-pudding ... over to where she sits ... brigadier and a fatter cap... you were to swear to her ... for her in vain, it would ... perjuries. ... say Jove laughs." ... r testing your devotion like ... urt of King Francis, who ... the arena among fighting ... no easy matter to doff a ... the moment, from causes ... explanation. Perhaps a ... inside a retired tatty is the most tolerable form of flirtation, though even in this case you are liable to interruption by treading upon a plateful of mangoes, or a bottle of claret which the kitmutgar has deposited there to be cooled.— *Macmillan's Magazine.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 12.

Acton, Captain, 51st Light Infantry, to join in Punjaub, from England.
Gibbon, Captain in Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Dhoolia.
Cullen, Assistant Surgeon, 17th Lancers, to rejoin, from England.
Smith, Captain J. A., 6th Regiment, N. I., to rejoin, from England.
Hadley, Captain E. I., 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, to rejoin, from England.
Nightingale, Major G., Hyderabad Cavalry, to rejoin, from England.
Wily, Lieutenant, 18th Royal Irish, on duty, from Khandalla.
Skinner, Colonel P. K. M., Judge Advocate General, on duty, from Poona.
Biggs, Lieutenant Colonel T., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, from England.
Miles, Lieutenant S. B., 7th Native Infantry, on duty, to Poona.
Parr, Major W. C., Civil Employ, to rejoin, from England.
Dennison, Surgeon Major R. W. Medical D., on leave, from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 12.

Dick, Major W. A., 2nd Scinde Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.
Acton, Captain C., 51st Light Infantry, to join, to Bawlt Pindee.
Cullen, Assistant Surgeon D., 17th Lancers, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Garland, Quarter Master W., 17th Lancers, to rejoin, to Secunderabad.
Sexton, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Mhow.
Grey, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, to join, to Mhow.
Stubbs, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, en route, to Poona.
Scott, Lieutenant, 12th Regiment N. I., on duty, en route, to Poona.
Botton, Captain J. I. D., Staff Corps, on special duty, to Nargaum.
Goldsmid, Lieutenant Colonel F. J., Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Khandalla.
Matheson, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Staff, on duty, from from Nowsheera.
Eales, Principal Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, from Poona.
Annesley, Major J. T., Staff Corps, on duty, to Tannnah.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl's. Office, Poona, 11th January 1864.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. G. Mathison, is directed to proceed to Khandalla and do duty with the General Depot.

Staff Assistant Surgeon F. O. Dell is appointed to the Medical charge of the Colaba Sanitarium vice Dalan.

Assistant Surgeon A. V. Ward, is appointed acting Surgeon and Deputy Medical Storekeeper at Mhow vice Miller reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial.

BENGAL.

Head Quarters, Camp Ghuktar, 24th December 1863.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

71st Foot.

Lieutenant Robert Lewis to be Captain without purchase, vice Smith, killed in action.

Lieutenant Robert Heron to be Captain without purchase, vice Ahridge killed in action.

Ensign Charles B. Murray to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Lewis, promoted.

Ensign Hugh Fraser to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Heron, promoted.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
12	Bullmouth (s)	Morland	Aden Jan. 1.
	Quetzia	Hollander	Hongkong Dec. 24.
	Mozuma	Tolpp	Zanzibar Nov. 10.
	Thetis (s)	Tunnicliffe	Karachee Jan. 10.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
12	Adelaide Castle (s)	Main	Surat.
	Ocean	Peterson	Rangoon.
	Ellora (s)	Day	Karachee.
	Lady Jocelyn	Macoda	China and Tootacoorin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Bullmouth (s), from Aden.—Captain Hamilton; Captain Burke; Lieutenant Barthon; Lieutenant Cooper; Lieutenant Prideaux; Lieutenant Bean; Lieutenant Gray; Assistant Surgeon Thorold; and Mr. F. H. Hogg.

PASSENGER SAILED.

Steamer *Euphrates*, to Kurrachee.—Major Dick; Colonel Goldsmid; and servant; Mr. Mitchel; Mr. Parker; Mr. Hogg; Daniel two children; Mesr Mahomed Khan; Lieutenant Paul; Madam St. Amandlle, Madam St. Clair.

The following is a list of passengers proceeding by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, Captain King, to Aden and Suez to-day.

For Marseilles.—Mr. Cardno; Mr. R. Bennette; Mr. J. Soares; and Mr. Duppa.

For Southampton.—Hon'ble G. Hobert, Lady Hobert five children, and Lieutenant Robinson; and Mr. Penson.

For Suez.—Mr. Babington; Mr. P. H. Harison; and Mr. and Mrs. Falmon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Phlox*, for Surat.
Ship *Heats Messenger*, for Mosambique.
Steamer *Pioneer*, for Kurrachee Varavul and Porebunder.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) .....£3 10s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed) .....£2 15s. 0d. nominal.
To London (Cotton) .....£3 15s. 0d. nominal.
" (Seed) .....£3 10s. 0d. nominal.
To China.....
To Clyde.....
To Hull.....
To Calcutta and back .....Rs. 17 to 18

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced cading."]

FOR LONDON.

804 Coleroon, Duncan,—Peel, Cassels & Co.
810 Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co. (c. l. Nov. 27)
423 Malvern, Carkson—Stewart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 29)
906 Queen of the North,—A. H. Auschke&. Co. (c.l. Dec. 31)
1001 St. Hilda, Clarke—Huschke & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1002 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.
1047 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R., Stenart & Co. (c.l. Dec. 14)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson &Co. (c.l. Nov. 6)
1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. Jany 6)
1324 Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c.l. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co.
1478 Cimber Burton.
883 City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co. Jany 3.
705 Coromandel, Smith—Souz, Pinto & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
760 Dorothy, Thompson—G. S. Kings, & Co. (c. l. Dec. 22)
1448 Eagle, Cuthbert—Bazrorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Stenart & Co. (c.l. Dec. 21)
1010 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. c, l. Dec. 17)
657 Elinor. Bowden—R(tchie, Stenart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
1440 Elgin, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co. c. l. Nov. 26)
983 Eliza Benecke, Jackson—Souzr, Pinto&Co. (c.l. Dec. 15)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co.
1055 Englishman, Hardwick—W. & A. Graham & Co.
957 Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
550 Glenmessen, Baot—W Nicol & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
1200 Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Dec. 5)
1451 Golden Empire, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Goldon Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
686 Iduna, Sandberg—Hormusjee &Co. (c.l.Dec.28)
1198 James Smith, Feivour—D. Sorabjee & Co. (c.l. Nov.12)
1800 Jumna, Christia—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. Dec. 18)
984 Khimjee Odewjee M. Salt—E. Bates & Co.
1010 Latona, Anderson—Comber Son & Co. (c. l. Dec. 9)
461 Lota—Calliandass Nusserwanjee.
649 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co.(c.l. Decr. 31)
1078 Merwanjee Framjee, Pike—Fleming & Co.
967 Mogul, Henson—Stocher, Prieger & Co (c. l. Jany 3)
1188 Neptune's Car. Kirby—Macnee & Co.
635 Nile, Ruseton—Robinson & Co. (c.l. Dec. 21)
549 Peter Dickson, Fahlmon. (c. l. Dec. 17)
959 Preston, Wakem—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1238 Queen of Anstralia, Rudolf—Lawrence & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman-.Lawreoe &Co.(c.l.Dec. 28)
1376 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Remiis, Scowell & Co.
727 Radangore, Cook—A. H.Huschke & Co.
2935 Red Jacket, Hatley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. Dec. 17)
791 Robina, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee & Co.
961 Sardinia, Nalson—M. Nusserwanjee. (c. l. Dec. 18)
1010 Sarah, M. Raisbeck—Framjee, Sands & Co.
170 Stalwart Crawford—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. January 5)
1498 Slieve Donard, Thompson—C., Mitchell & Co. c. l. Dec. 23)
560 Tallna Percival—Ewart Latham & Co.
982 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie Steuart & Co.(c. l. January 1)
1179 Thomas Sodden, Dodde—Finlay Clrrk & Co.
1349 Uncas, Geral—Dirom & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

Champion, Fleri de Quilonnm.
Tilly, (s) Taunton—S. N. & Co.

FOR ROUEN.

394 Lezard, Rabese Rouen.

FOR HAVRE.

841 Allaya—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Dec. 24)
438 Berthe et Louise, D. Merwanjee & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. l. Jan. 6)

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDER.

581 Ravenscraig, Inglis. (c. l. Dec. 18)

FOR MOULMEIN.

641 China, Peterson—Finlay, Clark & Co.
678 Highland Light, Crowell—Wallace & Co.
491 Naples, Stout—Cohen & Co. (c. l. Jan. 5)
1049 Ocean Belle, Brown—Cohen & Co.
905 Southern Rights, Norton—Lawrence & Co.

FOR BUSHIER.

1036 Marian Moor Munce Lawrence & Co.

NOT FIXED.

650 Alley, Ayles.
Ararat Morcan.
485 Jan Rodin, Morrison.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
686 Liverpool.
784 Attet Ramon. Jones.
988 Berenice (s), Burns.
277 Bombay (s),—C. Nusserwanjee. (For sala.)
590 Ceylon, Symons—E. Bates & Co.
Calcutta.
673 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.
Colonel Burney, David.
Coringa (s), Coombe—S. N. & Co.
Emma Jane, Jordan—Finlay Forbes & Co.
207 Dadloy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.
575 Sir Edward Perry, Nacoda.
Franez, Winsoure.
633 Faize Allums, Stafford.
967 Falklagd, Muir—Forbes & Co.
488 Futel Kurrim, Nacoda—Hajee Abdool Caim Cader.
201 Futle Mebarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manckchund.
605 Futtay Allum.
819 Futtay Shah Allum, Michael—H. Josub Noor Mahomed.
820 Futtal Allum, West—Hajee Mahomed Sidick.
241 Futtay Rozac, Hodges.
365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.
417 Good Success McGregor.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Cooper.—E. Bates & Co.
Hornenet, Dayman.
Incosant, Culliton—Lawrence & Cc.
581 Indian, Roberts.
456 Japan, Loosemore.
411 Lady Amherst, Harrison.
Lorena, Rapson.
624 Maria Gray, Henderson.
307 Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.
Mahmoody, Nacoda.
Maharaj (s), Kidder—S. N. & Co.
Marian Moore, Munce.—Lawrence & Co.
Nasrw, Nacoda.
455 Kissoney, Woolley—S. N. & Co.
891 Prince of Wales, Winker—Grey & Co.
Prince of Wales, Nacoda.
1273 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
501 Pomona, Rider—Cohen & Co.
Peri, Nacoda.
156 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
Rahamanee, Nacoda.
Shah Allum, Ricker—W. Nicol & Co.
Satellite.
Savern.
200 Soonhong, Kerr.
Shaw Allum, Tullock.
Saporji Herji, Baker.
Shah Jehan, McIntosh—H. M. Sedick.
1131 War Cloud, Logan.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck—Cohen & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Columbian, Gordon.
Emeu, Reynoldson.
1350 Pottinger. (laid up.)
1240 Simla. (under repair.)

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1408 Birmingham, Caroline—D. H. Cama. Nov. 4
510 Caroline Agnes, Croft—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillen.
Charente (s),
578 Colonist, Gibson. Oct. 30
1199 Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 3
859 Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.
874 Caribbean, Winchester.
674 Campbell, Roy.
710 Daphne, Foreman—Martin, Young & Co.
1153 East, Calendar—Blackwell & Co. Aug. 28
957 Edmund Graham, McIntyre. July 22
848 Edwin Fox, Maclennan—Blackwell & Co. Oct. 1
1066 Egeria, Storey—Martin, Young & Co. Nov. 1
489 Empress, Piers.
940 Germany, Spedding. Sept. 26
1241 Gloustercesbire, Tomlinson—Stocher, Prieger & Co.
789 Glendower, Hughes.
1598 H. M. St. Assaye. Oct. 24
1223 King Arthur, Grigg Oct. 9
900 Lepanto, Martin—Stocher, Prieger & Co. Oct. 9
614 Loonidas, Thompson.
701 Monarchy, Day. Nov. 19
734 Percy Douglas, Hamon.
1312 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson.—B. H. Cama.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 4
729 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
289 Southampton, Linstrong. Aug. 27
722 Sultana, Williams.—Lyon Bros. & Co. Nov. 5
761 Sailor, Prince, Camsey.
1195 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—S. & N. Nanabhoy.
1741 Tweed, Surat. Sept. 4
505 Yarra, Nairn. Nov. 18

FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.

899 Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co. July 30

FROM LIVERPOOL.

811 Anna Dorothey, Smith—S. & N. Nanabhoy. Nov. 19
932 Arterial Smith.
824 Adriatic, Scott. Oct. 1
1001 Algiers, Buchannan. Aug. 15
209 Alsagar,—Souza, Pinto and Co. Nov. 10
961 Ambrose, Daniel. Oct. 9
1874 Anonyma, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 31
1026 Arran, Martin. Nov. 18
1245 Arrogant,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 25
1495 Advance.
1493 Broughton Hall, Tate.
1350 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 29
1547 Bussorah, Basset. Nov. 14
1035 Bavelaw, Hughes Nov. 25
1483 British Empire, Jones.
1362 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 16
963 Cashlian, Welburn
1918 Culloden, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
1862 Coronet, Coveny—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1712 Charles Horsfall, Thompson.
130 Cicero, Alexander. Oct. 1
972 Concordia, Ross—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 8
981 Clifton Belle, Bustin.
993 Dunsandle, Finlay—Cardwell Parsons & Co. Oct. 6
156 Frenchman, Galloway—Framjee, Sands & Co. Sept. 11
1350 Feronia, Hutchinson.
994 Fleur de Lis, Taylor—Remington & Co.
1512 Fanny Moore, Steward—Rennie Scovell & Co.
1849 Henry Fernie, Brown.
1246 Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. Sept. 29
1238 Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Nov. 16
988 Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co. Aug. 27
1197 Hannibal, Richardson.
1172 Illustrious, Watson.
650 John Stewart, Lemon.
843 Jamsetjee Curnetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co. Sept. 18
152 James Seddon, Tiffaris Nov. 18
1707 King of Algeria, Carphy. Oct. 6
1363 King of Italy, Browne.
905 Margaret, Forbes.
Mariata, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1013 Magnolia, Brown.
747 Milcius, Shaw—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1240 Mistress of the Seas, Orkney. Nov. 10
643 Moreno, Whitte.
833 Nydia,—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 11
1021 Narah Greaney, Bake, E. Bates & Co.
1001 Otago, Masterton. Sept. 25
1182 Pegasus, J. Goodwin—J. P. Corniorth & Co. Jan. 6
1328 Princess Alexandra, White—John Clover & Co. Sept. 24
641 Robert Stiseo, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co. Aug. 25
1000 Roodee.
614 Sedberg, Roberts. Nov. 23
1096 Sarawak, Vaughan. Nov. 25
1075 South, Wilson.
1053 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland and Co. Nov. 31
1101 Shannon—W. Nicol & Co. Aug. 13
1161 Simoom, Murphy. Nov. 12
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcot—Coupland & Co. Nov. 14
1454 Sturdy (s), Ochiss, Steuart & Co. Oct. 9
776 Superb, Bonner—John Clover & Co. Aug. 13
1227 Stronglow.
993 Sebastian Cabat, Steele.
1179 Thomas Seddon, Dodd—Finlay; Clark & Co.
432 Tim Whiffler, Cotter—Clover & Co. Nov. 7
697 Tomogonops, Poe—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
857 Victoria, Martin. Nov. 16
1015 William Carvill, Copeland—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 13
1073 Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Oct. 20

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

Barona Macaley, Cuningham—E. Latham & Co. July 3
1132 Caroline Atheridge. Oct. 1
1398 Diamerden, Gibson—John Clover & Co. Sept. 29
1998 Diadem.
949 Etna, Graham—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Sept. 24
1051 Glenalva, William—W. Nicol & Co. Sept. 24
1067 Mary Queen, Penny. Sept. 29
1094 North, Brown. Nov.
11 Vicksburg, Scott Oct.

FROM BANGKOK.

490 Ellen Masters, Glover.
386 Nerbudda.

FROM CARDIFF.

810 Fort Regent—Peel, Cassels & Co. Oct. 1
973 Windsor Forest, Curtis.

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

1197 Africana, Hatfield.
1134 Epaminondas, Heasley.
960 Falkland, Pender.
1072 Jane Parker, Davis.
533 Neptune, Veary.
Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co. July 18

FROM BRISTOL VIA ADEN.

750 Martha Bowden, Goodburn.
538 Shamrock, Gilley.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

1057 Gladston—Ewart, Latham & Co.
930 Sattara.
1350 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co. Nov. 13
647 Zemindar, Jones. Nov. 13

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

1047 Beaumonde.
1047 Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

630 Agincourt. Williamson, Lyon Brothers, & Co.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYPORE.

471 Aoa.
1127 Earl of Elgin. July 31

FROM THE CLYDE

1209 Challenge—W. Nicol & Co.
686 City of Manchester, Watson—Finlay Clark &Co. Nov. 26
709 Ida Burrows, Lyon Brothers, & Co. Oct. 5
781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 9
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co. Sep. 25
Outram (s)—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.

FROM CHINA.

Charlotte.
532 Earl of Shaftesbury, Kroun.
Gloucester. Nov. 22

FROM CALCUTTA.

676 Burlington, Howes.
1402 Clydesdale—B. & A. Hormasjee. Dec. 14
826 Clymene. Nov. 21
861 Ceres.
1056 Day Dream.
320 Emu. Dec. 12
Esmeralda, York—Stearns, Hobart & Co.
1178 Evelyn.
368 Falina Sadan.
637 J. W. Brockman.
1250 Labrador, Quinna.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1344 Lady Charendon.—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
800 Lady Canning.
664 Mary Ann.
670 Maparam Dayaram, Brady.
1062 Ontario, Villacott, Ewart Latham & Co.
819 Oomar Pasha.
1164 Robbinson, Crusae.
808 Rangoon—Cohen & Co.
974 Sir Hugh Rose.
1166 Startled Fawn.
363 Teazer.

FROM MOULMEIN.

Sarah—Forbes & Co. Dec. 9

FROM BOSTON.

991 Peracles, Furgusson—Framjee, Sands & Co.

FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.

184 Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co. July 25
846 Jumna, Phillips. July 5
1061 Kirkham, Routledge,

FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.

169 Enfield, Reid.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

641 Richard Cobden, Randall Aug. 7

NOT FIXED.

1254 Europe, Clark—Fleming & Co.
599 Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co. June. 28
364 Index, McLoed—Fleming & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 1 7/16d.
Do. Credits.....	Do. do. ...	2s. 1 9/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do. ...	2s. 1¾d.to 2s.0 17/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	102
Madras	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	315 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank.....	500	5 pr. ct.	120 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	230 prem.
Bank of India	100	.....	99
Broker's Banking Company	20	.....	4 prem.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	40 prem.
Commercial Bank....	500	4½ do.	70 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	75 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	60 prem.
Joint Stock Bank...	20	.....	36 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Royal Bank of India	125	.....	9 prem.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	50 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co....	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co....	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.....	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 11,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 1,400 p.sh.
Hydrolic Lane & Press Co. A Share	6,000	350 do.	Rs.28,000 per share } pm
Do. B. "	5,000	.....	
Frere Press Co.....	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.....	4,000	.....	Rs. 23,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co...	1,200	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Railway Cos.			
G.I.P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.....	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 50 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 40 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.....	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 250 prem. 275
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,200.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 750 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
House and Land Investment Co.....	300	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Iron Ship Co.....	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association ...	250	.....	50 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	100 dis.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	200 discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan..... 95
" Loan 1835-36..... } 92
" Loan 1842-43..... }
" Loan 1854-55..... }
New Five per Cent. Loan 102
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan..... 108 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each.....Rs. 10-3-3
Bank of England Notes..... " 10-2-0
Spanish Dollars..... " 240
Carolus..... " 300
Mexican Dollars..... " 225
German Crowns..... " 213
Five-Francs Pieces ..... " 208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver ..... " 10½
Gold Leaf..... " 16-9-0

PRICES CURRENT (12th Jan. 1864.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat Old (ready.)	Rs.	590 to 600
Old Dhollera, (ready.)	"	580 to 585
Old Bhowauggur, (ready.)	"	580 to 582
New Comrawuttee	"	610 to 615
Old Comptia, (ready.)	"	565 to 575
Old Dharwar Sawgined	"	650 to 655
New Dhasee and Nuggur	"	605 to 610
Old "Veegaul	"	540 to 545
New Khandeish	"	600 to 605
Old Poratchee	"	545 to 550
New Acoote	"	615 to 620
Old Mangalore	"	540 to 550
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,400 to 1,420.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs.		5 11 to 5 12 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	5 6 to 5 8
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
	"	32 to 33
Niger	"	27 to 28

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEVENS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 1 d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand 2s. 0¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants Loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted for one year certain, on the security of the borrower, and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

J. GORDON, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £3,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. (Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.)
Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s 1¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 1 d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0½d. "
" On demand ..... 2s. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11¾d. "
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use